FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN DELEGATION

Cooperation Documents Signed

AU151013 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] An agreement on specialization and production sharing in the production of automated and low voltage equipment, an agreement on bilateral specialization and scientific-technical cooperation in the production of hydraulic and pneumatic equipment and elements, as well as a protocol on additional exchange of goods were signed in Sofia yesterday by Bulgarian and Romanian delegations.

On the Bulgarian side, the documents were signed by Ilya Kharalampiev, deputy minister of machine building and electronics industry and by Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade; on the Romanian side, by Constantin Caloianu, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The signing ceremony was attended by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Governmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

On the Romanian side the ceremony was attended by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and first deputy premier of the government, and by Emilian Dobrescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who is also chairman of the Romanian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Governmental Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Petre Duminica, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the ceremony.

Zhivkov Toast at Sofia Dinner

AU141440 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, at official dinner given on 12 October in Sofia in honor of the visiting Romanian party and state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends, comrades:

It is with a feeling of joy and satisfaction that I greet you. Welcome! The working people in our country are greeting you as dear guests from our fraternal neighbor country -- Romania.

Our leadership, the Bulgarian communists and our people are extremely gratified that friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania are constantly developing in conformity with the objectively existing conditions and in accordance with the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples' aspirations.

Comrade Ceausescu, our meetings and talks, held both in Bulgaria and Romania, have become a fine tradition. They have always been of great importance for the development of our bilateral relations, for the consolidation of Bulgarian-Romanian relations and for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community countries.

Throughout 17 years we have met on several occasions. Naturally, the number of meetings is not the main thing in this respect. The more significant fact is that these meetings have ended with fruitful agreements, that they have contributed to the development of political, economic and cultural relations between our two countries, to the consolidation of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. These activities are positively evaluated and supported by both our peoples.

I believe that our present meeting as well will be fruitful. The talks which we began today revealed that new opportunities are opening for further development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations.

We, dear comrades, are meeting at a moment when the political situation in the world has been seriously aggravated, when the danger of universal nuclear disaster has considerably increased. The aggressive imperialist circles and those in the United States, above all, are conducting a policy of tension and confrontation of unrestrained arms race. They are supporting and fanning military conflicts in the Middle East, Central America, the south of Africa and in other areas of the world.

The Bulgarian people firmly defend the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation. We ardently support the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Government, that are an expression of political realism and of concern about the future of mankind. The decision of the Soviet Union not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons and the proposal to sign a worldwide agreement on the non-use of force in international relations, on the freezing of strategic weapons and on a full and general banning of nuclear arms tests, as well as the other Soviet proposals, are accepted by the Bulgarian people as important steps toward the elimination of the threat of a nuclear disaster.

The BCP, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, are convinced that under the present international circumstances the further consolidation of the unity and interaction among Warsaw Pact member-countries and CEMA member-countries is of decisive importance in taming the aggressive forces and in preserving universal peace.

Our socialist state is conducting a peace-loving policy of principle, aimed at transforming the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases, into a zone of peace and security. We will also in the future continue to struggle for the achievement of this lofty humanitarian goal, for the consolidation of an atmosphere of mutual trust and good-neighborly cooperation among the Balkan countries.

Esteemed Romanian friends, in expressing once more my conviction that our present talks will serve the development of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, the cause of peace,socialism and progress, I wish you a further pleasant stay in our country.

I propose a toast:
-- To new successes of the working people in fraternal Romania!
-- To the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, parties and countries!
-- To the health of my friend Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania!
-- To the health of Comrade Elena Ceausescu!
-- To the health of all here present!

Cheers!

Ceausescu Toast

AU141845 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Toast proposed by Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at official dinner given in his honor on 12 October in Sofia by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian friends, comrades:

I am glad to be once more on friendly Bulgarian territory, to meet my dear friends -- and on this occasion we convey to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian Government, as well as on my own behalf and on behalf of my comrades -- most cordial greetings and best wishes.

We thank you, Comrade Zhivkov, for the greetings, the welcome and the words of high appreciation about Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation. Romania and the RCP particularly highly appreciate Romanian-Bulgarian relations, which are based on fine, old traditions, and think that it is a highly responsible obligation toward our two peoples to act in a manner so as to ensure that these relations should always be raised to a higher level, asserting themselves in all sectors, setting an example of relations between two free and sovereign peoples, between friendly socialist neighbor countries, which are actively cooperating with each other and assisting each other in the work and struggle for the construction of a new system, for the unrelenting development of the two countries and peoples along the path of progress and prosperity.

I would like to stress also under these circumstances, the decisive role played by the meetings and talks held with you, Comrade Zhivkov, for the development of our relations. These meetings and talks each time open new horizons and give a new impetus to friendship and cooperation between our two countries, parties and people. I am convinced that this meeting of ours and the talks we began today, as well as the agreements which we will reach, will represent a new important contribution to the development of good and friendly Romanian-Bulgarian relations.

At the same time this visit gives us the opportunity for a broad exchange of opinions on topical questions of international life which, as reality shows, is particularly complicated. The imperialist policy of force and "diktat" is still strongly expanding in the world, the policy of redistribution of spheres of influence is still promoted; conflicts continue in many areas of our planet, military conflicts and wars are breaking out, which each day cause the loss of human lives. The policy of rearmament is being greatly intensified and the worldwide economic crisis is growing. All this creates a particular tension in international life and exposes the lives of people, as well as peace for all mankind, to ever increasing danger. Along with this deeply negative trend on the international scene, however, the will of the peoples to put an end of the imperialist policy of domination and oppression and to develop as free and independent countries, in an atmosphere of security and peace, is manifesting itself with increasing intensity.

We are firmly convinced that by acting in unanimity and even more closely cooperating with each other, the peoples can stop the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, that they can secure the firm pursuit of the policy of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace.

Inspired by this irrevocable conviction Romania is participating actively in international life, in the efforts for a constructive solution to the great problems of our present-day world. We are consistently striving for the development of relations and cooperation with all socialist countries, for the consolidation of their interaction and unity, since this is a factor of primary importance in consolidating the forces of progress and peace. At the same time we are consolidating our cooperation and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries. We are developing them in a spirit of peaceful coexistence and we are actively cooperating with all states in the world regardless of their social system.

Starting from the reality that tremendous quantities of destructive weapons have accumulated on our continent, we are resolutely struggling for a stop to the deployment of medium-range missiles and for the beginning of the withdrawal of existing missiles and for the final liquidation of nuclear weapons, as well as for the gradual reduction of all forces in Europe. It is in the interest of all peoples to do everything within their power for a Europe free of nuclear weapons, for an united Europe, a Europe of cooperation, security and peace.

We devote particular attention to the situation in the Balkans. We are in favor of a political settlement of problems existing among countries in that area. We declare ourselves in favor of the development of cooperation and good-neighborliness, in favor of transforming the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence, free of nuclear weapons. Romania -- which has good relations with all Balkan countries -- thinks that necessary prerequisites exist for holding a high-level meeting of states in that area, devoted to the consolidation of mutual trust, cooperation and peace in the Balkans.

We resolutely declare ourselves in favor of an elimination of force and threat to use force in international relations, in favor of settling conflicts among states only in a peaceful manner, through negotiations. We consider that -- no matter how long and slow negotiations might be -- this is the only path we should proceed on, by fully rejecting military solutions, which are intensifying tension and leading toward destruction of material values and human lives.

The main problem of our present-day world is to stop the arms race, to begin disarmament, and nuclear disarmament in the first place. Expressing the unanimous will of the Romanian people -- which was expressed at great demonstrations and in mass actions held in our country, and in an appeal for peace and disarmament which carries over 18 million signatures -- Romania is resolved to struggle unrelentingly for stopping the arms race. We would like to do everything within our power to make our full contribution to the implementation of the nations' urgent wish to live in a world free of weapons and wars.

Esteemed comrades and friends, being convinced that the present visit which we are paying to friendly Bulgaria will represent an important new factor in the development of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation, on a bilateral basis as well as on a worldwide scale, I wish to propose a toast:

-- To the prosperity and happiness of the Bulgarian people!
-- To the consolidation of comradeship and cooperation between our two countries, parties, and peoples!
-- To the health of my close friend Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
-- To the health of all of you!

LUKANOV ARTICLE ON COOPERATION WITH GDR

AU151525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 8] p 6

[Article by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, entitled "In Close Cooperation for the Benefit of Both Peoples"]

[Text] The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR have undergone a constant upward development in the 33 years since the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, they more and more affect all sectors of life in both countries and contribute to their successful socialist development.

The development of the economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR reflects the dynamic development of the economies of the two countries and the deepening of socialist economic integration between them on the basis of the common course aimed at the accelerated establishment of the developed socialist society, a course that is being consistently followed by the BCP and the SED in compliance with the CEMA comprehensive program.

A specific contribution to this has also been made by the Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which was established 20 years ago upon the decision of the governments of the two countries. Thus the cornerstone was laid for a close and long-term coordinated cooperation between the two countries in the field of economy, science and technology.

Economic Committee Is Working Successfully

In its 20-year work, the economic committee has successfully implemented the tasks assigned to it and has become the initiator and coordinator of the joint practical work on the main problems of economic cooperation in compliance with the long-term plans of both countries and with CEMA recommendations. Organizational forms for direct contacts between the central organs, enterprises and other institutions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR were stipulated, and the general principles, conditions and the system for implementing scientific-technical cooperation were worked out.

With its activity the economic committee contributes to expanding and deepening the specialization and cooperation of production between the two countries, developing the goods exchange, coordinating research projects, exchanging production experiences and technical documentation, and so forth.

The results of the economic committee's work constitute a specific contribution to the successful and upward development of economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, which are based on long-term planning and an increasingly expanding specialization and cooperation in production.

Our country was one of the first to open trade relations with the GDR. In 1950 the volume of trade between Bulgaria and the GDR was R10.3 million. In the past 20 years, that is, since the establishment of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, the mutual goods deliveries have increased about seven-fold -- from R114 million in 1960 to R788 million in 1981. It is planned that the goods exchange this year will exceed R1 billion. That is clear proof of the dynamic development of our trade and economic relations, of the significantly increased opportunities of our economies. For years the GDR has been our country's second-biggest foreign trade partner after the Soviet Union.

Goods Exchange With Different Structures

In the past few years the economic committee concentrated its attention and its efforts on the comprehensive implementation of the "main directions for economic and scientific cooperation and for further developing socialist economic integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR for the period after 1980," which were adopted in September 1977.

The specialization and cooperation of production, which is being implemented in such economically important sectors as machine building, electronics, electrical engineering and chemistry, is a main form of developing socialist economic integration between the two countries. This has led to important structural changes in the goods exchange between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR. Thus, for example, the share of machinery, equipment and means of transportation in our exports has gone up from 3 percent in 1960 to 56 percent in 1980.

In the field of research it has become an established practice for both countries to work in accordance with common long-term programs on selected, important topics.

The direct economic relations have multipled. Already more than 50 economic organizations and combines of both countries are maintaining direct cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of production, science and management.

Tourism helps both peoples get to know each other better and contributes to a more diversified recreation of the working people. Thus in 1981 our country was visited by about 235,000 GDR citizens, that is about 22 percent more than in 1980.

The 12th BCP and the 10th SED Congresses have set for our peoples important and responsible tasks in building the developed socialist society, tasks which require a more intensive and all-round cooperation between our fraternal socialist countries. The meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state representative, and Comrade Erich Honecker give us tremendous stimuli for the further development of bilateral relations in the interest of our peoples. The high-level meetings and talks as well as the increasingly varied forms of fraternal cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR constitute an important contribution to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the consolidation of the strength of real socialism. The friendship between our peoples, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared, "...long ago changed into an everyday and dynamic process of working together in all areas of life."

On the strength of the agreements between the first party and state representatives and through the plan coordination for the current 5-year plan period, the goods exchange will expand about 40 percent as compared with the 1976-1980 period and will reach about R5 billion. The growth rate of bilateral trade between the two countries is today mainly determined by the exchange of products of the machine building, electronics and electrical engineering sectors. In Bulgarian exports these products are to reach a share of about 63 percent by 1985.

The agreements concluded provide for an expansion of the traditional specialized product deliveries as well as for an increase of deliveries within the framework of production cooperation, especially regarding the production of surface mine equipment, metallurgical equipment, chemical plants and so forth, which is closely linked with the future development of Bulgarian heavy machine-building enterprises that are currently under construction.

Multifaceted Integration Processes

Through joint efforts programs of cooperation are being fulfilled in such decisive sectors as microelectronics, robot technology, top-performance machine tools and so forth.

We are commemorating the anniversary of the economic committee in the 33d year of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. If we in Bulgaria join in the joy and the justified pride of the GDR working people over what has been achieved, then we express at the same time our enthusiasm over the working zeal, the high awareness and talents which they are displaying in building the developed socialist society.

An analysis of the experiences of the past development of the bilateral economic relations and of the future prospects justifies our view that the constantly growing system of an all-round fraternal cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR is of essential importance for the comprehensive development of their national economies. This cooperation is organically linked with the multifaceted processes of economic integration among the CEMA member countries, in whose development the national economic complex of the Soviet Union and the most profoundly internationalist foreign economic policy of the CPSU play a decisive part.

If we take stock, full of satisfaction, of what has been achieved by the economic committee in the 20 years since its establishment, we are at the same time aware of the fact that we are faced with qualitatively new, far more important tasks, than we solved in the past. The reason for that is that the socialist community, the individual member countries are entering a new phase of their development, the phase of all-round intensification in all sectors of the society, the phase of accelerated application of scientific-technical findings, and of changing the quality criteria into a central assessment criteria for any type of economic activity.

Firmly for Further Detente

In this phase real socialism has acquired a certain, and indeed high, degree of maturity and is capable of fully bringing to bear its historical advantages vis-a-vis the capitalist system and to ensure the constant increase in the people's prosperity and a highly dynamic socioeconomic development by organically linking the advantages of the socialist social system with the achievements of the modern scientific-technical revolution on a worldwide scale. Undoubtedly our cooperation must not only allow for these cardinal tasks of the present development phase, but must also contribute in practice to the implementation of both countries' tasks in the socialist community as a whole.

The current international situation is complicated by the attempts of the reaction to exert pressure on the fraternal countries, to smash our community, and to eliminate the results of detente. By intensifying integration we will resolutely foil these attempts, defend the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation, and secure the conditions for a further upward development of our countries.

In conclusion we can declare that not only the balance sheets of the activity of the economic committee and of our bilateral economic relations justify optimism, but also their prospects for future development. The bilateral cooperation will more and more contribute to increasing the prosperity of both peoples, to joint progress on the road to socialism and communism.

LEADERS THANK ROMANIANS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU141221 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Dear comrades, please accept our most sincere thanks for the warm congratulations and wishes conveyed to us on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

We are profoundly convinced that the relations of friendship and close cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will continuously deepen and develop, for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, and in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

We wish the fraternal Romanian people new and great successes in implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your fatherland.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK

AU161744 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Korean Workers Party, a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov has left for the DPRK. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev and by other high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

VIETNAMESE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

AU162058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] A working group of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee led by (Chang Quang Huan), member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chief of the Department of Mass Organizations of the Central Committee, has paid a visit to Bulgaria. The Vietnamese comrades also had talks at the BCP Central Committee, the okrug party committee, the National Assembly, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Trade Unions and at the Bulgarian Women's Committee. The Vietnamese working group was also received by Comrade Misho Mishev with whom they exchanged views on party leadership, the party organs, public organizations and on other issues of mutual interest.

REAGAN RESORTS TO 'BLACKMAIL' AGAINST POLAND

LD162306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Commentary by Ilja Jenca]

[Text] Shortly after it was announced that the unemployment in the United States exceeded 10 percent, a White House spokesman declared: One can discuss anything with the administration apart from the economy. Indeed, this theory was confirmed immediately afterward by President Reagan himself when he launched a new anti-Polish campaign. In it he has been acting as a politician to whom the fate of workers, trade unions is very dear -- not, however, in his own country but in Poland.

The reason for his renewed concern was the fact that Poland's highest legislative body, the Sejm, passed a new trade union law, dissolving the so-called Solidarity. The fact that Poland's internal state policy is made in Warsaw and not in Washington seems to be beyond Reagan's comprehension. His logic is characteristically simplistic -- the new Polish trade union law is not in the interest of the United States, being in its own way anti-American. Those who are against the United States must feel in an appropriate way the impact of its power. Thus, President Reagan, as several times before resorted to his economic weapon, announcing the withdrawal of the "most-favored-nation" treatment in mutual trade.

This gesture, however, has a shorter term purpose -- blackmail. It is curious that a statesman, who operates thousands of miles from Poland and who has never been there, thinks that he understands Polish problems better than the Poles themselves. The President, who crushed the air traffic controllers' strike with an iron first and the help of police, is now trying to lecture Polish workers and the Sejm on how to shape relations between trade unions and the government. It would be interesting to know how much the United States Government would like having a pseudo-trade union organization that quite openly declares as its aim the subversion of the internal political life of the country, the consequence of which would be a change in the country's system. Reagan has never replied to this question, but by his action against trade unionists in his country he has clearly indicated a great deal.

His anti-Polish stands are even clearer. A United States President, a representative of a country that has signed the Helsinki accords, has violated quite deliberately and consciously these accords by attempting once again to interfere in the internal political development of a country which, moreover, is not a U.S. ally. That this has been done by Ronald Reagan, at every opportunity, invokes the Helsinki accords in all grammatical forms. In this instance he innocently calls blackmail and economic sanctions, an embargo. At the same time it is clear to anyone with common sense that an embargo is essentially a manifestation of open hostility. This is the common denominator of all President Reagan's stands toward the Polish People's Republic and its people.

The fact is, however, that hostility has a blinding effect and the Polish press agency, PAP, has observed that no one has yet succeeded in riding into Warsaw on a white horse from the West and that no rider from California will succeed, either.

ANTI-POLISH, ANTI-SOVIET 'HYSTERIA' SEEN IN U.S.

LD161534 Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Editor (Radek Vashe) commentary]

[Text] A wave of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria has arisen again in the capitalist world recently. As in the past, Washington again played the first fiddle and the conductor yet again was President Ronald Reagan. The cause for a new crusade of the self-appointed protectors of the rights of the Polish people was the discussion of the new trade union law in the Polish Sejm, of the law which halts anarchy and shortcomings in the Polish trade union movement.

Let us recall that the activity of Polish trade unions was temporarily halted following the declaration of the state of emergency on 13 December 1981. Let us recall too that it was not only halting the activity of the so-called independent trade union Solidarity, which changed its leadership into an open instrument of counterrevolution: The activity of individual trade unions of each industry and of autonomous trade unions was also stopped. And since this February a new mode for the Polish trade union movement has been widely discussed all around the country. The final goal was clear: to create new trade unions from below, beginning with enterprises. The law adopted by the Sejm is a logical conclusion of these discussions and institutionalizes the new Polish trade unions based on the democratic principles mentioned above.

It makes one wonder about the reaction of Ronald Reagan and his allies to the new trade union law. It might sound like a paradox but what makes them cross is the fact that a real trade union organization is being created in this case. A trade union organization whose aim is to defend the interest of the working people and to take part in the management of socialist society in Poland. A thesis to the effect that the so-called Solidarity was fulfilling exactly these tasks is the most frequent objection against the new law on Polish trade union movements.

The truth, however, is different. Yes, Solidarity was created under these slogans. These slogans attracted the majority of its rank-and-file members. What, however, was the activity of Solidarity in practice? A number of examples could be quoted showing how in a very short time Solidarity became a force which was to implement the counterrevolutionary plans of the antisocialist cirlces in Poland, led by the anticommunist centers abroad.

How else can you describe activity which aimed at systematic disruption of the Polish economy? How else can you describe the open attacks against the party and government bodies including the security forces? How else can you explain the organizing of armed units? [passage indistinct]

The profiles of the leading Solidarity officials also show its orientation. Western propaganda describes them as trade union leaders and sheds crocodile tears over their temporary internment. [Words indistinct] that it spreads around the world the allged protest of the Polish trade unionists against the adoption of the trade union law in the Sejm. Who signed the protest? The Western press names Jan Rulewski, Andrzej Gwiazda, Grzegorz Palka, people who never had anything to do with a real trade union movement, nothing except to carry the card of so-called Solidarity in their pocket: These [word indistinct] organized armed provocations and their method was physical and psychological error. This, of course, is not a fault if they are in the services of the so-called Free World.

Finally, Ronald Reagan himself well illustrates that for anticommunist hysteria any method is suitable. He threw away all diplomatic scruples, saying: If Solidarity is dissolved the United States will give an appropriate reply. And he explained immediately what he meant. He made threats of further economic sanctions, above all of the withdrawal of the addendum on the "most-favored-nation" status to Poland.

In addition, the United States is of course continuously giving advice to the Polish working people on how to react to the situation in the country, advice which increasingly has no impact. It is true that in Gdansk and in other big cities the organizing of provocative actions has succeeded, but they were liquidated by the Polish state bodies. Would that be possible if there was a real mass action by the Polish working people? Definitely not.

This is also evidence of changes of thinking in Poland, and of the fact that the Polish working people wish for calm and order in their country, that they want to build their homeland in peace. The trade union law adopted by the Polish Sejm is an important step toward this.

STROUGAL LEADS DELEGATION TO ALGERIA, TUNISIA

LD180836 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, left by air today for an official friendly visit to Algeria and Tunisia. The visit, which is taking place at the invitation of Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Tunisia Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali will contribute to the intensification of all-round relations and the traditional economic cooperation which Czechoslovakia is developing with these African countries.

The federal prime minister is being accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda, and other personalities.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague Lubomir Strougal and the members of his entourage were seen off by Federal Vice Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan and Svatopluk Potac, and by other government officials.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Strougal Receives Jobert

LD151518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, met with Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. In a conversation he welcomed this visit and emphasized Czecholslovakia's interest in the broadening of political, economic and cultural relations with France. In this connection both representatives pointed out that the existing standards of these contacts do not reflect the traditional friendship between the French and Czecholslovak people and that it is necessary to seek ways of intensifying mutual contacts between representatives of political, economic and cultural life and creating advantageous prerequisites for a more intensive mutual cooperation. Particularly great possibilities lie in the development of foreign trade, production cooperation and specialization.

Chnoupek Meets With Visitor

LD160344 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received today French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert who is here on an official visit.

The two representatives exchanged views on international issues and prospects of detente in Europe, reviewed the present state of bilateral relations and expressed the interest of the two countries in their development in all spheres.

Jobert Comments On Trade

LD160316 Prague CTK in English 1548 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Prague Hostova [no date as received] -- "My talks in Prague helped to create an atmosphere conducive to further cooperation between the two countries and that is why I think they were very useful", French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert told CETEKA here today.

"Even though the economic relations between our countries are based on relatively modest foundations, I am convinced that there should not be many problems. I think that all that was said here during the two-day talks with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Minister of Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul enabled us to know better where the difficulties are," said Michel Jobert.

"The aim of the talks was especially to evaluate the present state of bilateral cooperation and clarify further prospects. I think we can further develop our cooperation under present conditions," ended Michel Jobert. French-Czechoslovak trade cooperation and the total volume of exchange of goods stagnated in the last few years. The exchange of goods was worth 1,130 million francs [words indistinct] and 1,436 million francs in 1980.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NORTH KOREAN OFFICIAL

LD161536 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Saturday Public Security Minister Yi Chin-su of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to discuss a broad range of issues. They stressed the importance of further strengthening of the socialist countries' unity and their effort to ease international tension and preserve world peace.

Lubomir Strougal and Yi Chin-su informed each other of their countries' tasks in the further all-round social development. They appreciated the results of the development of mutual political, economic and cultural relations, and said that the traditional friendship of the peoples of the two countries is a prerequisite of the promotion of their cooperation.

COLOTKA RECEIVES MPR FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN

LD161508 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, received in Bratislava today the foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, Mangalyn Dugersuren. Comrades Ludovit Pezlar, Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives of our political life were present at the reception. In a cordial discussion, Comrade Colotka acquainted the guest with the results of the socialist construction of Slovak and with topical issues concerning its further development.

Visitor Tours Slovakia

LD170128 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Bratislava [no date as received] -- Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, currently visiting Czechoslovakia, inspected the Slovak spa of Piestany on Saturday. The Mongolian guest, accompained by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia Oldziyn Dorj, also visited the Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship cooperative farm Novy Zivot in the district of Dunajska Streda which has been thinned with the Mongolian cooperative Khashat Sovmf since 1960.

AFGHAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SLOVAKIA

AU140939 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 82 p 2

["Z" -signed report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] The study delegation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by its secretary, Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, was received this Monday in Bratislava by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL]. The topic of their deliberations was the exchange of party experience in the fulfillment of economic and social tasks. The delegation today also met Gejza Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the CPSL's Bratislava City Committee. In the afternoon the delegation visited the Slovnaft plant, where it acquainted itself with party work in an industrial enterprise.

CHNOUPEK INTERVIEWED ON UN WORK 14 OCT

AU151230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Undated CTK interview in New York with Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "To Avert the Nuclear Catastrophe"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, yesterday returned back home.

Before his departure from New York, he granted an interview to a CTK correspondent:

Asked about his assessment of the overall atmosphere of this year's UN General Assembly, he said: "Though not all speakers entered in the list have taken the floor yet in the course of the general debate and it is, therefore, impossible to make a full stop behind it, one thing can be said even now -- that the session has become a tribune expressing the grave concern of the majority of delegations from 157 countries at the aggravated international situation and the existing risk of a further escalation of the arms race. But they did not confine themselves to this -- to descriptive criticism of the state of international developments. Resolute appeals have resounded and still resound from the high tribune of the United Nations -- naturally, with varied degrees of intensity and frequently lacking the necessary balance -- calling for immediate measures toward averting the danger of nuclear catastrophe, preserving peace and ensuring concrete steps in the sphere of disarmament, as well as toward reviving and further developing the process of detente and broad international cooperation between states with different social systems. In the present situation this must be regarded as particularly important. This fact establishes certain not insignificant prerequisites for a positive resolution of all the complicated tasks which the General Assembly set for itself this year in the rich collection of the 140 items on its agenda.

[Question] What was the activity of the socialist countries?

[Answer] As has already become a tradition in the United Nations, this year, too, the heads of the fraternal socialist countries' delegations provided in the general debate a thorough evaluation of the international situation, pointing not only to the causes and the culprits of its complication but also to the realistic possibilities of improving it. The absolutely and unequivocally most significant address was that delivered by Comrade Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. It rightly attracted the attention of political circles and the public. This applies in particular to the two new Soviet proposals -- for a speedy negotiation of an agreement on a general and complete ban on nuclear arms tests and a draft resolution of the UN General Assembly declaring any attack on a nuclear facility used for peaceful means, even if by conventional weapons, as a nuclear attack and thus, in keeping with the respective UN documents, the most severe crime against mankind. These latest Soviet initiatives further develop the peace program for the 1980's formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress; and the far-reaching Soviet proposals submitted at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, especially the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The speeches by the heads of other fraternal delegations, including the Czechoslovak delegation, were marked by a similar peace-promoting spirit. Even on the premises of the most representative world organization the socialist countries thus gave a highly constructive answer to the steps of those who are working against peace, against detente and against peaceful cooperation among nations.

[Question] Comrade Minister, how did the general debate reflect a question of such topicality as the situation in the Middle East?

[Answer] The attention devoted to this question was, indeed, exceptional. The absolute majority of delegations expressed considerable concern at the exacerbation of the situation in this region in the wake of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the genocide of Palestinians. Many delegations openly emphasized that without political, military and economic support from the United States, that is without the Washington-Tel Aviv alliance, Israel would have never been able to act in Lebanon as it did with impunity. Ever more UN member states realize that the only possible way for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is the unequivocal observance of the principles of general norms of international law and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

The road to these aims cannot lead via the compromised schemes of Camp David -- as we, incidentally, stressed in the Czechoslovak address -- but solely via multilateral collective efforts, preferably at an international conference on a peaceful settlement of the situation in this area with all sides involved taking part, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

[Question] Have you used this year's UN session for bilateral contacts?

[Answer] I regard the system of working meetings and talks, which has become a special yet unofficial "item on the agenda" of UN General Assembly sessions, as an effective one in clarifying views on how to continue to fulfill the noble goals of the UN Charter and how to serve the cause of defending peace, averting nuclear war and ensuring disarmament and the broadest possible cooperation among nations. I can state that we, too, have made an active use of the presence of representatives of foreign policy from many countries who have met here at one and the same time. I regard my meetings with ministers of foreign affairs from 17 countries as well as my talks with Comrade Imre Hollai, president of the 37th UN General Assembly session, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar as very useful. That is true in particular of the talks with my partners from the socialist countries, especially Comrade A. Gromyko, but also of the talks with ministers from Western countries that are signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. With the ministers of foreign affairs of the FRG, Austria, France, Finland, Cyprus and Turkey we were able to exchange the views and ideas of our countries' governments on how to even more effectively aid the process of detente in this uneasy situation by productively developing bilateral relations.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS

AU141012 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report: "For Peace and Social Progress: the Seventh International Branch Trade Unions' Congress Opens in the Palace of Culture"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Oct (CTK) -- The paths of trade unions in the battle for the working people's interests, for ensuring trade union and democratic rights, against supranational companies and for peace and social progress -- this is the topic of deliberations at the Seventh International Branch Congress of working people in public administration, which opened this Monday in Prague's Palace of Culture.

In connection with the intensifying general crisis of capitalism, these problems will be discussed for 5 days by the delegates, observers and guests from 80 trade union organizations from more than 50 countries.

The opening of the congress was attended by Vlastimil Chalupa, CSSR minister of communications and by representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the CSSR Ministry of Finance. Ibrahim Zakariya, WFTU secretary general, was also present. Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, greeted the delegates on behalf of the trade unions of the host country.

The international trade union association of people working in public administration and in related branches rallies 23 million people employed especially in state administration, communal services, postal services, communications, health services, banks and insurance companies. This organization has been operating in defense of the employees' interests since as far back as 1949.

The main directions of this international trade union associations' activity were contained in the report submitted by Hans Lorenz, the association's secretary general. He stressed that the association professes allegiance to the orientation formulated for the coming years by the 10th world trade union congress. It wants to further contribute to mobilizing democratic progressive and peace forces in the struggle with imperialism. He condemned the U.S. administration, which is openly announcing war preparations as its own political orientation. In this connection, he further stated, the historic responsibility of working people and of the international trade union movement is increasing. The trade unions must combine their struggle for social demands with the fight for peace, for man's right to a happy life in peace. The trade union unity is also becoming a necessity. The participants in the congress spoke in the debate about their trade union organizations' experience. The congress deliberations will continue on Tuesday.

HOFFMANN, GDR'S TISCH SIGN TU AGREEMENT

LD160344 Prague CTK in English 2105 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- An agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovak trade unions and the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB] was signed here today, at the end of the talks between delegations headed by Karel Hoffmann, Central Trade Unions Council chairman, and FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch.

They reaffirmed their readiness to form a common front of struggle for peace, detente and disarmament with all trade union organizations, and expressed their support for the Soviet Union's constructive approach to the negotiations with the United States on halting the arms race and on disarmament. They also voiced their resolve to deepen the cooperation between trade unions of the socialist countries, and to help improve the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

BEZEL ASSURES GUYANESE TU OF SUPPORT

AU151015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 82 p 2

[CTK report in column "International Relations"]

[Text] On Tuesday, Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, had talks with Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party, who is in the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. During a comradely chat Cheddi Jagan provided information about the current political situation in the country and on some topical questions of the Guyanese trade union movement. Vaclav Bezel expressed support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Guyana for democracy and social progress and assured the guest that the Czechoslovak working people will continue supporting that struggle.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS DRAFT LAWS

AU151857 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CTK) -- The committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chambers of the People and of Nations for Culture and Education convened for a joint session this Wednesday in Prague. The joint session of the constitutional committees of the Federal Assembly Chambers also ended.

The problems connected with the placement of youth, of the young worker generation and of the graduates of secondary and university-level schools were dealt with by the deputies of the committees for culture and education of the two Federal Assembly Chambers.

The existing situation is connected with the lack of a clear concept of scientific-technical development and with the slow introduction of scientific knowledge into practice; this makes it impossible to plan the long-range needs of qualified workers. At the same time there are, on the one hand, problems with the placement of school graduates in positions, and on the other hand, there are more than 200,000 persons with less education in jobs for which a university education is required, and more than 32,000 persons without any education in jobs requiring a secondary education.

Frequently the tendency not to employ school graduates covers up the endeavor to "protect" in functionary jobs those employees who are not up to the requirements of their job. Another considerable problem lies in various cases of interceding on behalf of youngsters so as to make the school accept more students than laid down by the plan. The deputies also criticized the planning for the university education of teachers for the people's art schools and the placement of people with lower qualifications in the existing jobs requiring university-level qualifications.

The constitutional committees of the two chambers discussed and adopted the government drafts of three laws and the report on the fulfillment of the main tasks of the CSSR National Front's election programs. The purpose of the draft law on the reporting and registration of citizens' abode is, among other things, to establish prerequisites for transferring this registration to automatic processing with the aid of computer technology and thus to enable consistent control over criminal antisocial elements.

The improvement of our road protection and the precise definition of responsibility for their condition was the main purpose of working out the draft principles of the law which changes and complements the law on ground communications. The deputies then discussed the draft principles of the law on state supervision over the nuclear safety of nuclear power stations.

Then the deputies discussed the report on the fulfillment of the main tasks of the CSSR National Front's election programs. They stated that last year work worth Kcs4.2 billion had been delivered within the investment part of the "Z" action [for embellishing cities].

The committee members also dealt with the report submitted by the CSSR prosecutor general on the status and development of criminaltiy, viewing the most significant criminal activities.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ENERGY, PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU151827 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "All Energy to the Plan"]

[Excerpts] It must be stated that quite a number of far more favorable prerequsities than last year have been estalbished in the course of this year for fulfilling the set tasks. In the first place, smooth power supplies according to working schedules negotiated in advance were being ensured the whole year. On the whole, transportation functioned smoothly, and in a number of instances it was even able to cope with the demands of transit shippers that were submitted belatedly. But if in some places the production slips led to an accumulation of transportation demands in the last weeks of the year -- and this primarily applies to shipments going abroad -- transportation will not be to blame if the goods do not cross the borders in time.

Time and again the amount of reserves in our national economy are criticized; they are considered exorbitant, and for this the banks mete out sanctions. But only on rare occasions can the overfulfillment of the planned volume of reserves be found in raw and other materials; for more often it concerns production which has been started but for various reasons not concluded -- and particularly those finished products which are not sold quickly enough. From this we must learn that, in the remaining part of the year, the working efforts must be concentrated primarily on those kinds of production or products, which are impatiently awaited by the consumer.

Obviously, even this year we will not be able to completely fulfill the plan. But it is imperative to do everything that lies within the power of investors, construction organizations and suppliers of technology to achieve this. Any start of another new project these days must be regarded as an unfavorable splitting of forces and a belittling of the demand to reduce the number of incomplete building projects and to speed up the completion process. Even arguments like the one that unused investment means would be forfeited at the end of the year cannot stand up to this reality. Hopefully there are enough sensible people in the appropriate central organizations who have grasped the primary aspect of our national economy. The unused means can be carried over; but it is impossible to make up for the production from incomplete investment projects.

This year our agriculture, too, has more favorable prerequisites than it had last year. Even though the yields of certain crops have not reached the planned amounts -- though in some crops our expectations have been considerably surpassed -- the conditions for the smooth supply of the absolute majority of foodstuffs to the market are completely ensured. The bad harvest of fodder last year is now reflected only in milk production and, consequently, in the production of dairy products.

In the interests of ensuring the best possible grain harvest next year, it is desirable these days to go beyond the planned sowing acreage of winter wheat in all places, even where conditions are the least favorable. In the same way, in order to ensure more reliably sufficient bulk fodder, it is most urgent to prepare and fertilize all meadows and pastures. It is also necessary to ensure in time sufficient amounts of herbicides and pesticides for protecting agricultural crops. Time and again we can convince ourselves that to economize on protection agents in the end means to spend ten times as much and more on replacing the shortfall in the harvest caused by diseases and vermin by importing the needed raw materials from abroad.

SEMINAR ON STUDY OF 'POLITICAL AWARENESS' HELD

AU141532 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 82 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "International Scientific Seminar"]

[Text] Prague, 12 October -- A seminar devoted to the problems of methodology and methods of examining the political awareness of members of social classes and major social groups is being held at the CPCZ Central Committee's political college 12-14 October. It is being attended by employees of scientific and research institutions of communist and workers parties from the socialist countries.

The objective of the seminar is to deepen the effectiveness of the cognitive potentials of scientific methods in the area of processes of shaping the socialist awareness, with the aim of improving the effectiveness of the party's ideological work.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO CYPRUS, KUWAIT

Attends Luncheon 15 October

LD151540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1134 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 15 Oct (ADN) -- In honor of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou gave a luncheon today at the Forest Park Hotel at the health resort of Platres in the Troodos Mountains. Also present were the members of Erich Honecker's official entourage and prominent Cypriot personalities.

Reports on Trade Talks

LD160636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia 15 Oct (ADN) -- Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, met the Cypriot minister of commerce and trade, George Andreaou, in Nicosia for a talk on deepening and expanding economic relations between the GDR and Cyprus. The two men stated that economic relations between the two countries had developed positively in particular since the state visit by President Spiros Kiprianou to the GDR in June 1980 and his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Dr Gerhard Beil and George Andreaou agreed to utilize the existing conditions for expanding economic, industrial and technical relations even more intensively. Both sides will work toward increasing the foreign trade volume on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage.

Talks With AKEL's Papaioannou

LD161028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, had a friendly meeting on Friday at his residence in Nicosia with Ezekias Papioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). In their meeting, which took place in a warm fraternal atmosphere, the partners in the talks spoke about the policies of the parties toward realizing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 15th AKEL Congress. Erich Honecker and Ezekias Papaioannou stressed in their exchange of opinions, at the center of which was the current international situation, the complete agreement in the viewpoints of the SED and AKEL in all questions discussed.

In view of the intensified course of stepped-up arming and confrontation by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular the United States, they emphasized the readiness of both parties to cooperate even more actively with all peace-loving forces in order to act jointly to counter the growing danger of war and to guarantee the peoples of the world a life in peace and security.

Erich Honecker confirmed the unbreakable alliance in soldiarity of the SED and the people of the GDR with the just struggle of the Cypriot people.

Ezekias Papaioannou welcomed Erich Honecker's state visit to Cyprus as a step of far-reaching significance for the development of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus and for the deepening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and as a significant contribution to peace and detente.

The representatives of both parties strongly condemned the brutal Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the campaign of murder against the Palestinian people. They gave their full support to the Soviet Union's proposals for a peace settlement in the Near East.

Erich Honecker and Ezekias Papaionnou acknowledged the positive development in cooperation between the SED and AKEL in the spirit of Marxist-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

On the occasion of the meeting Secretary General Ezekias Papaioannou awarded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, AKEL's highest decoration, the Honor Medal of the 50th Anniversary of AKEL.

Andreas Fantis, assistant secretary general of AKEL' Guenter Siebre, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department; and Guenter Schurath, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus were present at the talks.

Departs Cyprus 16 October

LD161450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 16 Oct

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Oct (ADN) -- At the end of his 3-day state visit to the Republic of Cyprus Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, was given a cordial send-off at midday today by Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou. A military ceremony was held at Lanarca Airport which was decorated with the flags of the two countries.

Sends Message of Thanks

LD161508 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 16 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram from on board the special Interflug flight cordially thanking Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, for the great hospitality accorded to him in Cyprus. The text of the telegram is as follows:

Leaving the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, I would like once more to thank most warmly you, the government and the people of Cyprus for your hospitality. The visit to your beautiful country, the encounter with its thousands-of-years-old culture and the contact with the Cypriot people and their industrious work of construction have deeply impressed us.

I am deeply convinced that the results of our talks will lend fresh and lasting impulses to the development and deepening of friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus and will also contribute to the preservation of peace. Your Excellency, accept my best wishes for the well-being of the Cypriot people and for your personal well-being.

Arrival Statement in Kuwait

LD162246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (ADN) -- On his arrival on a state visit to Kuwait Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, made the following statement to the Kuwaiti press:

At this moving moment of being cordially welcomed on Kuwaiti soil, I feel a genuine desire to thank His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah for the kind invitation to visit your country and for the greetings of welcome. It is with pleasure that we have set out on the visit to your country. I am confident that we can expect interesting relations between our peoples and states. We see many possibilities for the expansion of the cooperation between the GDR and the State of Kuwait that will bring benefits to our peoples and serve the interests of peace.

Our visit is taking place at a time when our planet is full of dangers. Malicious acts by antidetente, aggressive forces seriously threaten the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples. The GDR, therefore, undertakes everything in its power, jointly with other governments and peoples, to help save mankind from a catastrophe and to consolidate peace. In our view effective measures for ending the arms race, for limiting and reducing armament according to the principle of equality and equal security are of paramount importance. We well appreciate the contribution made by Kuwait and its head of state, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah in the interest of peace and international understanding, the removal of international sources of conflict, stability and good-neighborliness in that region.

Therefore, it is with great interest that I look forward to the exchange of views which I shall be conducting here in Kuwait. No doubt current questions of international politics, the situation in Europe and the Near and Middle East as well as the development in our countries will be highlighted.

I consider myself happy, as the guest of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, to have the opportunity to get to know places rich in tradition as well as the achievements of the Kuwaiti people in building their country.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey to the friendly Kuwaiti people the cordial greetings and best wishes of the people of the GDR.

Talks With Prime Minister

LD161954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Saturday visited prime minister of the State of Kuwait, His Highness Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

In the course of the talk, which took place in a cordial and open atmosphere, questions of mutual interest were discussed. Erich Honecker pointed out that the GDR pays great attention to Kuwait's activities which are intended to help make peace in the world more stable and to bring the situation in the Middle East to a just solution in accordance with the resolution of the Arab Fes summit conference. In this connection the two sides affirmed the right of the Palestinian people to create an independent, sovereign state under the leadership of the PLO.

During the talk the two sides discussed further current problems of the international situation, especially those questions which, from the angle of safeguaring peace, are at the center of attention of world public opinion, as well as questions of the further development of cooperation between the two states in areas of mutual interest.

The talk was attended by Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and GDR Ambassador Dr Arne Seifert.

The Kuwaiti side was represented by Education Minister Dr Ya'qub Yusuf al-Ghunaym.

Delegation Holds Talks

LD171312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid a visit on Sunday morning to the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shayk Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, at his official residence, the Sif Palace.

During the official discussion between the two statesmen, which took place in a very frank, friendly atmosphere, current international and regional problems were discussed and an exchange of views held on the further development of cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

At the start of the meeting the amir of Kuwait expressed a desire that the talks would serve to strengthen and consolidate relations between the two peoples and states. He noted that the GDR and Kuwait are united in their striving to safeguard world peace. The peace in question is one based on right and justice.

A major topic in the discussion of the international problems was the tense situation in the Middle East which had resulted from the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy. Both sides condemned Israel's continuing policy of aggression and expansionism against the Arab states and peoples. They underlined their support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Erich Honecker stressed in this respect that the GDR strongly supports the Arab world belonging to the Arabs. The GDR people are in full and complete solidarity with the efforts to check the aggressor Israel and to solve the Palestinian question on the basis of right and justice in the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

Both sides concurred that there were a substantial number of common factors in the resolutions by the Arab Fes summit and the proposals by the Soviet head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, on a peace settlement in the Middle East, and that these could represent the basis for a joint action which would favor the settlement of the Palestinian question.

Both statesmen expressed their concern at the war between Iraq and Iran. They agreed that this war is neither in the interests of the two warring sides nor in the interests of the region nor of world peace. Both sides called for an early end to this conflict.

At the conclusion of their discussion the GDR and Kuwait heads of state noted that the positions of the two countries on international issues coincides and that there are no obstacles to expanding and deepening cooperation to their mutual advantage. Both sides drew attention in this respect to the possibilities of cooperation in the economic, educational and scientific fields.

Present at the officials talks on the GDR side were Dr Guenter Mittag, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, Oskar Fisher, foreign affairs minister, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, Guenter Sieber, chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, Dr Arne Seifert, GDR ambassador to Kuwait, and other experts.

Present for the Kuwaiti side were: Shayk Khalid al-Jabir as-Sabah, minister for affairs of the amir's office [position as received]; 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state of cabinet affairs and acting foreign affairs minister, Jasim al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry; Dr Ya'qub al-Ghunaym, minister of education; Ibrahim ash-Shatti, head of the amir's office; and other experts.

Receives Yasir 'Arafat

LD171806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces, on Sunday evening in his residence, the Salam Palace.

During the cordial meeting Yasir 'Arafat reported on the PLO's heroic struggle against Israel's murderous aggression, backed by the United States, and on the immeasurable suffering which Tel Aviv's acts of terror have caused the Palestinian and Lebanese populations.

Erich Honecker declared that Israel's actions have resulted in horror, indignation and protest throughout the world. He strongly denounced the conspiracy of the United States, NATO and Israel against the PLO, against the Palestinian people and against all Arab peoples. At the same time he underlined the GDR people's firm solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for its legitimate rights.

Erich Honecker and Yasir 'Arafat concurred that the resolutions by the Fes Arab summit could form a basis for treading a path toward a just, comprehensive and lasting Middle East settlement. Both sides welcomed the latest proposals by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for a Middle East peace settlement. They noted that the principles these contained together with the Fes summit resolutions coincide to a large degree. This could result in further opportunities for cooperation against imperialist plans in the Middle East.

In conclusion the PLO chairman asked Erich Honecker to convey to the GDR people warm greetings and equally warm thanks for their consistent support for the struggle of the Palestinian people against Tel Aviv's extermination campaign.

Present at the meeting were Oskar Fischer, foreign affairs minister, and extraordinary and plenipotentiary GDR ambassador to Kuwait, Dr Arne Seifert, as well as Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee, General Abu az-Za'in and Muhmud Labad, official PLO spokesman.

Mittag Meets With Ministers

LD172322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (ADN) -- During Eirch Honecker's state visit to Kuwait, a meeting took place on Sunday afternoon between Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council, and the Kuwaiti ministers of finance and planning and of commerce and industry, 'Abd al-Latif Yusir al-Hamad and Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq. During an open and constructive exchange of views, the partners discussed opportunities for further deepening economic cooperation. They stressed the need for a continuous discussion of economic relations as an element of stabilizing peace, especially during the current tense international situation.

Both sides praised the development of economic relations and agreed that the existing potential of both countries offered good prerequisites for expanding and deepening economic cooperation.

An agreement was signed on industrial, economic and technological cooperation. The agreement provides for the development of cooperation in the fields of commerce, industry, agriculture and tourism, health and exchange of specialists, and for its expansion into other fields, for example, cooperation in third countries.

Member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, Dr Gerhard Beil; and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Klaus Gaedt were present at the discussions.

The same day GDR Council of Minister's member, state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, Dr Gerhard Beil had a talk with the Kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry, Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of economic relations. They expressed their conviction that the joint committee for economic, technological and cultural cooperation will play an important role in the continued development of fruitful economic relations. They agreed to hold the next meeting of this body in the first quarter of 1983. At the conclusion of the talks a document on the further development of economic cooperation was signed.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Klaus Gaedt attended the meeting.

Attends Dinner, 'Arafat Present

LD172334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (ADN) -- The second day of the state visit to Kuwait ended with a festive dinner given by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, on Sunday evening in honor of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. Present at the friendly gathering in the Salam Palace were the GDR head of state's official entourage as well as the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, and other leading Kuwaiti dignitaries. Another guest of the amir was the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat.

The evening provided an opportunity for numerous cordial talks on the further development of friendly relations between the GDR and Kuwait and their joint work to consolidate peace.

Holds Final Talks

LD180940 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0803 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the amir of the state of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, met for a final talk on Monday at the Sejm Palace, the residence of the GDR head of state. Bilateral questions as well as problems concerning the situation in that region and in the world were discussed.

At the end of the talks the two sides agreed upon a joint communique which will be published simultaneously in the two capitals.

Departs for Home

LD181116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1005 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, ended his 3-day official visit to Kuwait today and left for home. At the international airport he was cordially seen off by the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

After the playing of the two countries' anthems by the palace guard orchestra, Erich Honecker and his host inspected the guard of honor of the national guard. At the gangway Erich Honecker thanked the amir for his hospitality and bade him a cordial farewell.

ACTIVITIES OF HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION IN CUBA

LD160922 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2202 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Havana, 15 Oct (ADN) -- Delegations from the GDR Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba started official talks in Havana on Friday. The military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has been in Cuba since Thursday at the invitation of Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of the revolutionary armed forces of Cuba.

Before the talks started Army General Hoffmann laid a wreath in Revolution Square at the memorial to the Cuban national hero, Jose Marti.

At an event following the talks Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann condemned imperialism's policy of threats against Cuba, the attacks on liberated Nicaragua and the financial and military aid for the inhuman regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala. In its resistance to aggressive machinations Cuba can continue to rely on the support of the GDR, which at the Soviet Union's side is making every effort to foil imperialism's war plans and to prevent a nuclear inferno.

The GDR's foreign policy, the minister stressed, is aimed in close agreement with the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty states at reducing military confrontation in the heart of Europe, reducing the threshold of the existing military balance of power, and thus contributing to the safeguarding of peace and the prevention of a third world war.

The Soviet Union's policy of detente, Army General Hoffmann stressed, meets with the GDR's unqualified agreement. "We are fighting with determination against the dangerous plans of the United States and NATO to install hundreds of new, long-range strategic weapons which could reach all the capitals of the Warsaw Treaty states within a few minutes." The GDR's workers, farmers and soldiers will not bow to blackmail attempts of any kind by imperialism.

More on Talks

LD161346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0812 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Havana, 16 Oct (ADN) -- The National People's Army (NVA) of the GDR was born from the realization that the people must protect their achievements. This was stressed in Havana today by General Raul Castro at a friendly meeting between members of the Revolutionay Armed Forces of Cuba and members of the military delegation led by the GDR minister of national defense, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. Raul Castro said that alongside the Soviet Army the members of the NVA are defending what has been created by arduous work. In the GDR everything is made to serve the prevention of a new world war.

Raul Castro said he is convinced that the visit to Cuba by the GDR military delegation will strengthen the comradeship-in-arms between the NVA and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. The visit is taking place at a time when the international situation is being aggravated by the most aggressive circles in the United States, whose aim is to alter the existing military balance in favor of United States imperialism.

At the end of the meeting Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann presented Raul Castro with a tapestry with the portrait of the founder of scientific socialism, Karl Marx.

FDGB'S TISCH REPORTS ON RECENT VISIT TO SFRY

AU141114 East Berlin HORIZONT No 41/1982 in German p 3

[Interview with Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB national Executive Committee chairman on his recent hisit to the SFRY -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: What was the purpose of your recent trip to the SFRY?

Harry Tisch: We were invited by the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions and we gladly accepted this invitation. It offered us the opportunity to brief one another about the state of trade union work in both countries, to assess the bilateral cooperation in the trade union sector, and to exchange ideas about its further development. The situation of the international trade union movement was another important topic of our talks. These questions were viewed by the representatives of the two trade union federations in connection with the exacerbation of the international situation and the resulting threat to peace. Thus, our talks with our Yugoslav partners, who were headed by colleague Nedeljkovic, chairman of the council of trade unions, had a rather extensive agenda.

On this occasion we noted with satisfaction that our Yugoslav colleagues assessed the development of the relations between our socialist countries as positive and successful, that they essentially linked the prospering of these relations with the work of the LCY and of our SED, and that they also regarded the trade union links as an important component of our cooperation and its further development. The Yugoslav side focused primarily on the opportunities for further expanding cooperation in the economic sector.

At the level of trade union centers this was the third meeting within 6 years, and I feel that the quality of our relations has improved with every meeting. Thus, we are also satisfied with the result of this meeting. Our views were identical on many questions or were close to one another, and where there were differences of opinion or assessments they do not constitute any obstacle to our cooperation, in the opinion of both sides. This constructive position was characteristic of the entire atmosphere of our visit, which was marked by open-mindedness and cordiality.

HORIZONT: You have also met with leading politicians of the country. Which topics were discussed in these talks?

Harry Tisch: At the beginning of our visit I was received in Belgrade by Comrade Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and had the opportunity to convey to Comrade Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the cordial greetings of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. We had an extensive talk on our relations at the party and state levels, which, in the judgment of both sides, are developing successfully in line with the principles advanced by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and Comrade Erich Honecker. It was confirmed that these principles have stood their test in practical life, and that the prerequities exist for intensifying our cooperation. The fact that the two countries' national economies are capable of complementing one another is creating favorable conditions for this. Such positive aspects were also discussed during a talk which I had in Titograd with Comrade Culafic, members of the LCY Presidium and chairman of the LCY Central Committee of the Republic of Montenegro.

HORIZONT: What can you say about the role of the Yugoslav trade unions in the light of your having more closely acquainted yourself with the tasks and problems facing the country?

Harry Tisch: As we have been told 93 percent of the 6 million working people in Yugoslavia are organized in trade unions. Our visit took place at a time when our trade union partners were particularly busy -- they are right in the middle of preparations for their trade union congress, which will be held from 10 to 13 November. The current meetings naturally involve a lot of work for the leading functionaries. We all the more appreciate their hospitality and their readiness for a dialogue -- a dialogue which we were able to pursue not only at the trade union offices but also at the enterprises.

The Yugoslav trade unions are facing serious and demanding tasks. They are endeavoring to contribute to the country's economic stabilization in accordance with the LCY party congress decisions. In a country where until 1945, 80 percent of the population had to make a living from agriculture, and which then underwent a rapid industrialization under socialist conditions, today problems are making themselves felt which are the result of the crisis of the economy in the capitalist world. Our Yugoslva colleagues drew attention to the growing trends of protectionism and to the capitalist policy of high interest rates.

To counter the negative factors, their economic concept aims at increasing exports and raising production primarily of electrical power, foodstuffs and raw materials, as well as at economizing and and at reducing production costs and production losses. In view of the energy problem -- more than 50 percent of the oil requirements are covered from imports -- their economic policy focuses on stronger development of coal production and of hydropower production. Industrial capacities on a fuel oil basis are forbidden in the future, or will be converted to domestic fuels. The incomes in the production enterprises are again to acquire a better ratio to higher outputs and to the earned profits.

Under these conditions -- thus we were told the tasks of the trade unions -- primarily the system of worker self-management is to be improved by making the working people more qualified to participate in this system. And, as we were told, the crux of the matter is that the trade unions protect the working people's rights when the principles of self-management are ignored.

Our delegation was able to acquaint itself with the results of successful construction work at the Galenika chemical-pharmaceutical combine in Belgrade and at the 13 July agricultural combine in Titograd. Both of them are highly modernized production plants where good work is done and products of high quality are being turned out. We also were given a very cordial reception by the workers at their workplaces. There was also an opportunity to visit the coast recreational and public health facilities. Naturally the Adriatic coast is to a large extent given over to international tourism. This is indeed a not unimportant economic factor for the country which is to help bring about the desired equilibrium in the balance of payments.

In Dubrovnik we had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the endeavors to foster the traditional cultural heritage. What struck us here and elsewhere in the country was the wealth of ideas, the imagination of the architects in frequently finding original solutions for their building projects that perfectly combine efficiency and beauty. At the same time they also manage to harmonize their new creations with the landscape.

HORIZONT: The key problem of the present -- the question of war or peace -- what role did it play at the meetings?

Harry Tisch: I have already indicated it: We were unanimous with our Yugoslav colleagues in characterizing the seriousness of the situation in the world and the existing dangers to peace. During our stay the news of the horrible massacre in Beirut was going around the world, and we were also unanimous in condemning these crimes committed against the afflicted people of Palestine.

In outlining their positions the Yugoslav colleagues proceeded from the policy of nonalignment which they pursue, a policy which we consider a positive element in the struggle for peace. In their analysis the economic problems played an important part. In an interview a Yugoslav journalist asked me what the trade unions could do against the dark clouds which -- according to the question -- have developed from the crisis of the international economic relations and secure the sky over mankind. I would like to repeat here what I told him: If you mention the dark clouds which have acquired their unpleasant color primarily through the deep crisis of the capitalist economy, then I see not only the economic problems, much as they affect us, but primarily the connection between capitalist crisis and war which has repeatedly manifested itself in history with such dreadful consequences. I am not so naive as to regard it as accidental that the crisis and the gigantic armament programs of the United States coincide, and that this dangerous process is accompanied by threats against socialist states, against which crusade appeals are issued and an economic war is organized.

Yes, the dark clouds worry us, and we trade unionists should do everything and leave nothing undone that can lead to results in the negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. We consider results to be obtainable if negotiations are held on the basis of equality and if the results guarantee equal security for all sides. That is the road to the improvement of the international situation, the road on which the opportunities for the economic exchange among nations can also be expanded and the economic energies stimulated. Here we also have in mind the need for progress in the countries which still have to overcome underdevelopment and frequently still terrible social conditions.

HORIZONT: What have the trade union organizations of the GDR and the SFRY agreed on for the future.

Harry Tisch: We intend to deepen the working character of our ties. In addition to continuing the contacts between the trade union centers regarding questions of common interest, we should mention here especially the exchange of study delegations with specific assignments. The Yugoslav colleagues, for example, expressed vivid interest in the development of our innovators and inventors movement. They also regarded the existing relations at the regional level between trade union organizations of certain districts as useful for the exchange of experience and as worthy of being continued.

As organizations of the workers class which have the task of actively contributing to the socialist development of their countires, it is always beneficial for us -- this I would like to stress -- to see and to experience which answers one or the other finds to the questions that pose themselves and must be solved in the process of developing the socialist society.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS 15TH CDU CONGRESS

AU141457 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee today submitted the following greetings address, signed by Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 15th CDU Congress which begins today in Dresden:

Dear friends:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates and guests of the 15th party congress of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany, the most cordial greetings, and wishes you much success in your discussions.

The CDU enjoys a good reputation as a responsible coshaper of social life in the GDR. In close, comradely cooperation with the SED, it is making a creative contribution of its own to our common cause which finds expression in the peace policy of our state, in work for the well-being of the citizens.

It is to the credit of the CDU that it has consolidated among its members and the many Christian citizens of our country the conviction that work for the universal strengthening of the GDR, for the development and the protection of the achievements of the people is most deeply in accordance with the social consequences of Christian ethics. Our trustful cooperation, which has developed over decades, justifies the assurance that in our time-tested community we will master the challenges of the present and the future.

The manifold activities through which the Christian Democrats make an important contribution to implementing the goals adopted by the 10th SED Congress, both at their workplaces and at the regional level, are impressive. Clearly realizing what the economic strategy for the eighties requires, they are doing their best side by side with the other working people to ensure the continuation of our course of fulfilling the main task of the unity of economic and social policy. In the people's assemblies, the GDR National Front committees and in societal institutions the work of the members of your party is highly valued. You have scored noteworthy ahievements within the framework of the GDR National Front's citizens' initiative "Beautify our cities and villages, Join in!"

The SED Central Committee conveys its cordial thanks to you, the delegates of the 15th CDU Congress, and to all members and functionaries of your party, for this comprehensive work in the interest of our worker-peasant state and for the benefit of its citizens.

The social engagement of the CDU members attests to the fact that socialism gives all citizens, regardless of their social origin, ideological or religious orientation the broadest opportunities to participate with equal rights in shaping their lives. Being agreed that the alliance of all societal forces united in the democratic bloc and in the National Front of the GDR is proving its worth as guarantor of the political-moral unity of our people, we consistently and confidently carry on the great work for the benefit of the people in our GDR.

We all know that nothing is more important for this than lasting peace. We are united by the determination to make every effort in word and deed to halt the irresponsible course of confrontation and intensified armament pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States. Within the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament, the GDR, which from the very first hour of its existence has made the policy of peace its official state policy, is living up to its responsibility. Borne by the will of all classes and strata, of all generations of our country, we are intensifying our endeavours to ensure that reason triumphs over adventurism in the struggle for peace.

Our people fully and unreservedly support the far-reaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union for warding off the danger of a nuclear war and for reducing the nuclear weapons arsenals, its constructive proposals for arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. All GDR citizens desire that the Soviet Union's consistent endeavors succeed in reaching positive results in the negotiations with the United States in Geneva on a limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and of strategic arms.

The CDU has untiringly worked to make friendship with the Soviet Union, the first peace state in the world, a matter of the heart for its members and for many Christians. In the 60th year since the establishment of the USSR, we are filled with pride over the great successes of the Soviet people in building socialism and communism. In fraternal alliance with the country of Lenin, forever anchored in the community of socialist states, we will continue to successfully march forward in shaping the developed socialist society.

Your party can note with satisfaction that in the GDR the ideas of the CDU's founding appeal to create a new social order based on true democracy and guaranteeing friendly relations with other peoples has become reality.

We are firmly convinced that the stimuli emanating from your 15th party congress will touch off new initiatives among the CDU members, our time-tested road companions, for the further flourishing of the GDR, our socialist fatherland. We wish all members and functionaries of the CDU good health and the best work results.

CHRISTIAN CIRCLES GROUP MEETS IN MAGDEBURG

AU141533 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 82 p 2

[Summary] Magdeburg (ADN) -- "On Monday at a meeting of the Christian Circles working group at the National Front Magdeurg Bezirk Committee the great contribution of citizens of Christian faith in the stable development of the GDR was praised. About 70 parsons, other church dignitaries and other prominent figures participated in this exchange of views." Kurt Mueller, preacher of the community of the Seventh-day Adventists in Friedensau near Burg, praised the achievements and advantages of the socialist development in the GDR which must be defended together with peace. Parson Paul Quast called the intensive NATO armament especially dangerous for peace, stressing the importance of preserving peace in the world.

SZOT COUNCIL MEETING HELD, OVARI SPEAKS

LD160724 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Summary] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a session today. The first topic on the agenda was trade union propaganda activity. The need for continuous, accurate and fast information was stressed by the SZOT. Secretary Gyula Virizlay pointed out that "it is necessary for the local trade union to call attention to shortcomings in production, management and distribution." Secretary Jozsef Timmer spoke about the timely questions of the international trade union movement.

The session was addressed by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. "Speaking about the importance of the trade union propaganda work he said that informing the public has a special importance in a time when our economic difficulties are growing. It is necessary that workers should realize their real situation. They should understand that sometimes unpleasant measures are needed to prevent even greater problems. The member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary has pointed out that the August price rises, for examples, were not wished even by those who were proposing them, or ordering them. Nonetheless the decision was made, it was forced by the economic life itself. Speaking about the tasks of the trade unions he said that all adherents of socialism must test daily their faithfulness and political courage and those who are in propaganda work have an especially great responsibility. People are rightly expecting a reliable answer to every question and an official explanation following promptly every event. Socialism is the cause of the whole people, so they should be involved in both the preparation and the making of decisions, said Miklos Ovari, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee."

Position on Polish Trade Unions

LD160716 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Our people and the trade union movement are very interested in the reasons for the dissolution of the Polish trade unions. The position of the National Trade Union Council was stated by Secretary Jozsef Timmer as follows:

[Begin recording] The Polish question still acts as some sort of watershed even in our old, well-tried relations. Certain otherwise very correct and reliable partners of ours make the further development of our relations dependent on the positions adopted on this issue.

Our position on this question clearly follows from our principled policy. The trade unions have an indispensable and ever growing role in every society. The suspension of trade union activities -- wherever this may happen -- is something that we, the Hungarian trade unions, have never approved. However, it must not be ignored that in Poland there is an extraordinary situation at present and in an extraordinary situation extraordinary measures may occur. When measures are taken which unequivocally provide scope for the solution of a state of crisis, this in our opinion is correct and justified. This is what we can perceive as the only way for the normalization of the situation in Poland and we are in solidarity with this measure.

In saying this we are stating at the same time that all this is primarily the internal affair of the Polish people, of the Polish working class. The international trade union movement can serve the Polish workers in only one way: by facilitating the solution and by not placing barriers in the way of the ending of the state of emergency. [end recording]

AFP REPORTS NOWA HUTA SITUATION, GLEMP REMARKS

NC171314 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 17 Oct 82

[By Jacques Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 17 (AFP) -- The giant Krakow industrial suburbs of Nowa Huta was calm last night for the first time since street fighting erupted Wednesday -- though the hundreds of militia and security troops deployed to keep order would have made new protests next to impossible. The fierce fighting led to one death -- a 20-year-old worker, Bodgan Wlosik, who was shot by a militiaman on the first night of protests against the outlawing of the independent Solidarity union. While the streets were calm, tension remained high in the city today. There was some question of whether the presence of thousands of people in the streets heading to Sunday mass might lead to a new flare-up. But authorities were reportedly more concerned about possible consequences when Mr Wlosik's funeral is held Wednesday. Large crowds could be drawn from the funeral notice already posted around facilities at the enormous Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta.

The dissolution of Solidarity and other unions drew comment from Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp yesterday. In his first reaction since the past week's protests in Gdansk and Nowa Huta against the new labor law, the archbishop accused Warsaw of "liquidating the most important element of the (social) dialogue." Speaking at a mass in the capital, the primate said the church was on the side of the nation and "shared its oppression" in this test. But he stressed that the church was "apolitical" and as such could not issue directions on what moves should be made next. He also gave no answer to Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski's invitation, before parliament on October 9, that the primate meet with him to set a date for the promised visit to Poland of Pope John Paul II next year. In a statement seeming to reflect his disillusionment, he said only: "Let God send us the holy father."

While accusing the martial law regime of eliminating possibilities for "dialogue", Archbishop Glemp also questioned the purpose of continued street violence. "Solidarity between men exists at the workplace and in the national sentiment. It does not necessarily have to be an organization," he said in reference to the outlawed union federation. "What justification would there be for a solidarity that would use its strength in incessant fighting and opposition?", he said.

Mass for Slain Worker

NC171910 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Nowa Huta, Poland, Oct 17 (AFP) -- As a pale autumn sun streaked the drab concrete and police reinforcements rolled into town, the people of this Krakow-area steel center trooped through Queen of Poland Church by the thousands today to weep for Bogdan Wlosik. Bogdan Wlosik was the 20-year-old worker killed by a police bullet here last Wednesday during an anti-government demonstration marking the 10-month anniversary of the Polish state of siege. He is to be buried in the city cemetery on Wednesday, and the official religious ceremony, which police banned from the church today for fear of further demonstrations, is to be held at that time as well. But hourly masses from noon to 5 p.m. today packed the 5,000-capacity church to overflowing, with hundreds listening over a public address system outside, kneeling on the city flagstone. It was estimated that virtually every worker and worker's family in town attended.

Twenty meters (yards) back from the church's arched facade, dozens of helmeted police in combat dress blocked access to the spot at the foot of a four-story building where Bogdan Wlosik was shot, a spot that earlier in [words indistinct] as a symbolic tomb and flower depository. Anyone attempting to place flowers on the spot today faced immediate arrest.

Inside the church, two (?young) men held small white and red Solidarity banners and a black-framed funeral notice bearing Bogdan Wlosik's name. At the end of each mass, worshippers streamed out of the church before stern-faced police, not daring to display the slightest sign of a demonstration. There was the odd "V" for victory sign, and an occasional cry of "Poland will live."

Truckloads of militia reinforcements rolled into the city shortly after noon, and convoys including water cannon and jeeps equipped with grenade launchers lined the street creating the atmosphere of a city at war.

Warsaw Reports Disturbances

LD152136 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2103 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] There was calm in Nowa Huta, a district of Krakow, until the afternoon.

Attempts to disturb public order took place during the evening, particularly after the mass celebrated at the Divine Arc Church in Rienczyce. Some of those who assembled tried to provoke trouble. The forces of order intervened energetically.

Poland's largest enterprise, the Lenin Steel Plant, delivered the planned quantitites of semifinished and finished products. All sections that have had sufficient supplies of raw materials and energy operated without interruption. The most difficult situation was in the coke section, where there is a traditional shortage of personnel.

SOLIDARITY SAID 'STILL ALIVE' IN GDANSK

NC151940 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[By Jacques Michel Tondre]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Oct 15 (AFP) -- Poland has banned the independent trade union Solidarity, but it has not crushed the independent spirit that is keeping Solidarity alive despite it all. Today, a couple dressed in their best clothes got out of a car in front of the Lenin Shipyards at Gdansk and walked, hand in hand, to a monument erected by Solidarity in 1980, where each placed a bouquet of flowers. Their gesture drew applause from the few bystanders present, and no reaction from a group of militiamen standing a short distance away. The two then got back into their car and drove off. Wed in a Gdansk Church just an hour earlier, their first act as a married couple had been to honor Solidarity.

Poles may still place flowers on monuments, even if the monument is to Solidarity. And even if the flowers should disappear during the night, others will appear to replace them along with photos of Lech Walesa and Cardinal Wyszinski, the late Polish primate. Such determination indicates that -- despite martial law, the militarization of the shipyards and the hundreds of militamen patrolling the city's streets since Monday -- Solidarity, which was born in Gdansk over two years ago, is still alive.

Another couple, Teresa and Henryk, continue to live and work normally in Gdansk. But their lives have changed since the introduction of martial law in December. In the first few weeks, their work on behalf of Solidarity -- now clandestine -- was difficult, they say, but the organization has since built up a well-defined, compartmentalized and efficient structure which can quickly call a strike, as it did Monday and Tuesday, at the Gdansk shipyards. The organization is also able to regularly print and distribute leaflets and a periodic newsletter on behalf of the trade union. In addition, the group has set up a Solidarity radio station which broadcasts briefly every Tuesday at 10 pm -- a broadcast which enjoys a wide audience.

Teresa and Henryk, both in their thirties, refuse to speculate on the future, as do many of their compatriots. They have no desire to emigrate. Their roots, they stress, are in Poland. Their only goal is to hold fast and to keep Solidarity alive in the country's factories and through its churches, by every means available.

FRENCH DAILY ON REACTION TO TRADE UNION LAW

PM151301 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Grassroots Revolt"]

[Text] Warsaw -- As was to be expected, tension increased again in Poland after the Sejm's adoption of the trade union law pronouncing Solidarity's dissolution while providing the opportunity to form new trade union cells in the enterprises. After observing complete silence all day yesterday, Polish television admitted in the evening that a strike had been launched in the Gdansk shipyards and that the militia had intervened in the afternoon to disperse the demonstrators. Disturbances broke out in at least one other city -- Szczecin. Indeed since yesterday morning telephone and telex communications between the capital Gdansk and Szczecin have been severed -- an indisputable indication that serious events were occuring there.

Official circles are giving little information on the situation in Gdansk and have so far maintained complete silence about what is happening in Szczecin. On the other hand they are giving long lists of enterprises in which the workers have apparently already begun to organize new trade union cells. In these circumstances you are, therefore, reduced mainly to rumors and snatches of information obtained from travellers. According to one version two shops in the Gdansk shipyards went on strike; according to another 4,000 workers are occupying the shipyards. They are apparently demanding Solidarity's restoration; Mr Walesa's release and a national amnesty.

Whatever the facts, if anybody still doubted the attachment which the Polish workers still have for Solidarity, a resounding reply has just been given. It is particularly remarkable since it is a spontaneous movement by the grassroots wokrers. Moreover that is why, while of course paying tribute to that very understandable popular reaction, as it deserves, circles close to Solidarity are at present expressing some anxiety. Indeed it is feared that isolated action of that type could be easily crushed by the government.

Indeed it is to avoid that danger that the Provisional Coordination Commission, a clandestine Solidarity body, had issued a statement on Sunday evening calling for a 4-hour strike from 1000 hours to 1400 hours on Wednesday 10 November, the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration by the Warsaw court and for a boycott of the new trade union organizations. That text states that the government's decision to dissolve Solidarity amounts to an admission of failure by authorities who have not "succeeded in destroying the trade union movement." The boycott of the new enterprise trade union cells will, it asserts, be a vast referendum by which the nation will vote "against the repression policy, against people's enslavement, against the worsening of social poverty and against 37 years of a disastrous social and economic policy."

Church Worried

That proclamation is signed by Mr Bujak (Warsaw), Mr Lis (Gdansk), Mr Hardek (Krakow), and Mr Bednorz (Wroclaw). The latter thus replaces Mr Frasyniuk, who was arrested last week, on the clandestine provisional Solidarity commission. In that connection, I am in a position to reveal that Mrs Czostak, deputy chairman of the Wroclaw Catholic intellectual's club, Mrs Labundonwa, daughter-in-law of one of the country's most famous historians, professors Hernas and Juzwenko and professor of medicine Horst were arrested in Wroclaw at the same time as Mr Frasyniuk.

This rising tension is obviously seriously worrying the church. As is known, the Episcopate condemned Solidarity's dissolution through Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp on Sunday; however, he did so in much more moderate terms than those used by Pope John Paul II. Speaking of "bitterness" but also of the need for "forgiveness," the primate, who referred to the "difficult choices" facing the Episcopate, clearly wanted to avoid fanning the flames. Moreover, the church's means of action after Solidarity's dissolution have been greatly reduced. Despite everything the Polish church, which is concerned for the nation's higher interests and wants to make every effort to avoid an irreversible step, does not intend to deviate from its attitude which combines the greatest firmness in defending human and civil rights with all the necessary caution. A prominent person close to the primate even told me yesterday that it was necessary "to be able to accept losing one or two battles when you want to win the war." And he said that a tactical retreat be the best advice to give for a time.

The Risks of a Strike

Many sections of Polish opinion -- and not only in the church -- also say theyare worried by the national strike call issued by Solidarity for 10 November and are determined to try to make the provisional commission withdraw its decision. While understanding that the free trade union could not allow the Sejn's decision to pass without reacting vigorously, they are in fact aware of the serious risks thus taken by the Solidarity leaders who are all the less able to ensure that the strike will be a success since the government has 1 month in which to step up the severe repressive measures already introduced; however, the consequences of a failure could be tragic.

In a different development, the Polish press has replied to the Western reactions with a vigor often bordering on vulgarity. President Reagan is a particular target. The official PAP agency accues him, for instance, of taking Poland for a South American "banana republic" in which the Americans can dictate their will and asserts that "the talifornia horseman" will not come to the Poles' aid this time any more than General Anders, chief of the army controlled by the Polish Government in exile in London, had been able to do on his white horse at the end of the war.

So here we are caught once more in the vicious circle of repression and protests. In these conditions there is good reason to fear that marital law will not be lifted in the near future and tht the country will be shaken by new clashes whose consequences are likely to be catastrophic.

VATICAN RADIO REPORTS ARCHBISHOP GLEMP'S HOMILY

LD171728 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Rxcerpts] In accordance with the bishops' request in the pastoral letter of September 1979, masses are celebrated for the holy father on the 16th of every month in all churches in Poland, with the participation of many faithful. On the night of Saturday, 16 October 1982, the fourth anniversary of this unexpected election, primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp prayed with the faithful of the all saints parish in Warsaw. During the holy mass the primate delivered a homily.

The primate devoted the final part of the homily to church problems and social problems in the homeland. He said: Those who believe in Christ, that is in the church, do not live in a social vacuum. Faith has its external expression in prayers, processions, pilgrimages, in all collective praying to God through Mary. The church, being apolitical in the realization of its mission, cannot on the other hand avoid passing moral judgements on certain events and behavior by the faithful in society.

The Polish Episcopate has never tried to avoid this duty. After each conference it has issued communiques in which it instructs, encourages, warns and rebukes. However situations change. We can list three periods of national self-perception, as it were, which have repercussions in the life of the church.

The first is the period after August 1980. It is difficult to know today the whole truth about that period. We know it too often from one-sided condemnations, and a wave of strikes burden it. It is impossible however to deny that it was a period during which the working class world felt that it meant something, that the nation had its subjectivity (podmiotowosc) and that its wishes had to be taken into account.

The second period is from 13 December 1981. This was a period of the suspension of that subjectivity, a period of suffering and wrestling, but also a period of hopes for reconciliation and authentic accord.

And finally the third period, from 8 October 1982 when the suspended trade organizations were disposed of and eliminated. The greatest element of social subjectivity, that is the character of authentic dialogue, was also eliminated.

So we must start from scratch again. All this has taken place without consultation with the working class, with which the church has very strong links. This zero position brings about a great change in stances: In some it arouses anger, in others depression, in others indifference and apathy toward social matters of all kinds, and in others a hidden desire for revenge.

In such stances of exasperation many people turn to the church and ask: What next? Are we sinking? Are we to continue to allow ourselves to be so humiliated? Can a 1000-year nation be so ill-treated? Does our striving for strong statehood have to be carried out by violent methods? After all it emerges from sociological research that the majority of the nation does not want capitalism at all; nor does it want to breach alliances between states. Does the strength of a state not lie in cooperation between the authorities and the public and in the public affirmation of the authority provided that the authority will not ignore the voice of the whole public? Why are reconciliation and accord given different meanings and not the attainment of truth through faith? People turn to the church with these and other questions in which, whatever their formulation, there is the expectation of one answer: Give us some hope; show us the way so that we do not waste our energy in apathy and anger.

The answer is not simple since the church shares in the repression and pain of the whole nation. It is difficult to point to a sphere of social life which would be available without reservation for honest people, people of good will. Catholic intelligentsia clubs are still suspended; other associations deviate from the church's line of conduct, from the line of the conduct of the church hierarchy. They are burdened by the sad past. Are we thus in a zero position not only as far as the trade unions are concerned but also, in a sense, in the general situation?

Dearest ones: We Catholics are not allowed to succumb to moments of doubt. A Christian never breaks down, never despairs. He always starts again, and every start is not from scratch but contains the whole abundance of those achievements which are authentic, based on truth and human honesty and on that which is most noble in our nation, on that which makes us Poles. We have great personal solidarity, solidarity in work and solidarity of national self-perception which does not have to be an organization. When the holy father went to the seat of the International Labor Organization in Switzerland he said that solidarity lies in the nature of human work itself. Be thus full of solidarity for work which expresses itself in the struggle for justice and truth in social life.

In concluding the homily the primate pointed to two elements of hope. First there is the nation itself, strong in faith and God, in the presence of the 600-year care extended by the mother of God who has not abandoned us. We are facing a period of trial, of giving a great testimony to the world, he said. Let us not deny Christ through our weakness, our depression, our discouragement and despair. We are not allowed to despair!

The second element of this hope lies with the younger generation which will probably not be sullied by those burdens experienced by the previous generation. Let it develop in honesty and shape a better future for itself. It is worthwhile to live for that generation. The primate ended his homily with the words: Brothers. God will grant you different lights. God will bring the holy father to us. Let us not lose hope!

The prayer meeting with the primate in the Church of All Saints in Warsaw took place yesterday in an atmosphere of great concentration and seriousness. After the holy mass and benediction the hymn "Boze Cos Polske" [ancient patriotic hymn associated with liberation movements in Poland] was sung. Several thousand hands rose spontaneously in a V-sign.

COUNCIL OF STATE 12 OCT TRADE UNION RESOLUTION

AU151417 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Council of State resolution of 12 October, 1982 on the principles behind and the methods of creating trade union organizations in work places]

[Text] On the basis of Article 53, paragraph 4 of the law on trade unions dated 4 October, 1982 (Official Gazette Number 32, Point 216) the Council of State resolves the following:

Paragraph 1

1. Having adopted a resolution to form a union, employees in a work place elect a founding committee from among their number and adopt a statute.

2. The founding committee, consisting of at least 10 persons, is entitled to carry out activities connected with registering the trade union.

3. The founding committee may empower a team of at least three people from its number to carry out in its name activities connected with registering the union.

4. The founding committee applies to the competent local voivodship court in order to register the union.

Paragraph 2

1. The application to register a union should contain the following:

1. The trade union's name and where it is seated; concerning a trade union set up within a military unit; the number of the unit can be given instead of the union's seat;

2. The names and addresses of the persons in the founding committee together with their signatures;

3. The names of the persons entitled to carry out activities connected with registering the union;

4. The number of founders of the union on the day the registration application is made.

2. The resolution mentioned in Paragraph 1, Point 1 and the union's statute should be attached to the application in duplicate.

3. The name of the newly-emerging union should contain only the expression "trade union of employees..." followed by the name of the trade and that of the work place. The union's name may also contain the expressions "self-managing" and "independent."

4. Employees in education may establish a trade union called "Polish teachers' union in..." followed by the name of the institution.

Paragraph 3

1. One trade union maybe established in a work place as defined in the labor code.

2. One trade union is also to be established in a state enterprise consisting of many work places. However, in a state enterprise comprising many work places and spread out all over the country or around several voivodships, separate trade unions are to be formed for the divisions of this enterprise (departments, branches), these divisions being work places as defined in the labor code.

3. In divisions of state enterprises consisting of many work places, separate trade unions may also be formed if these divisions are situated in different parts of the same city or in different cities in the same voivodship and if they are work places as defined in the labor code.

4. Points 2 and 3 are to be applied to cooperatives and other enterprises in the appropriate way.

Paragraph 4

Senior citizens may become members of a trade union if they were employed at the work place in question before they retired.

Paragraph 5

1. The court confirms the trade union's registration after it has found that the statute presented before it is in accordance with the requirements contained in the trade union law.

2. If the court finds fault with the application or the statute, it will demand that amendments or changes be made and will set a dateline for this to be done. If the dateline passes and nothing has been done, it will reject the registration.

Paragraph 6

1. Where more than one founding committee in the same work place applied to register a trade union, the court will recommend that the committees reach an agreement and make a joint application to register one trade union.

2. If no such agreement as mentioned in Point 1 is reached, the court may:

1. refuse to register the trade union, or

2. decide to register it if its founders have expressed their readiness to reach an agreement and make a joint application to register one trade union.

Paragraph 7

Registration is free of court fees.

Paragraph 8

After the trade union has been registered, the founding committee is to hold elections of the union's authorities in the manner prescribed by the statute.

Paragraph 9

1. A social consultation commission is to be set up as a national advisory and information body.

2. The following are the commission's activities:

   1. rendering founding committees assistance in setting trade unions in motion;

   2. working out a model trade union statute and publicizing it in the media;

   3. joint social activity in shaping and strengthening the role of trade unions, in accordance with the trade union law;

   4. encouraging the dissemination of information on the tasks and role of trade unions;

   5. encouraging and approving training programs for trade union activists.

3. The social consultation commission is to present the Council of State with periodic reports and conclusions on the activity mentioned in Point 2.

4. The Chancellery of the Council of State will guarantee the commission's operation.

5. Expenses involved with the commission's activity are to be covered by the central budget, from that part of the budget concerning the Chancellery of the Council of state.

Paragraph 10

In order to guarantee assistance in forming trade unions in work places, the presidia of voivodship people's councils are asked to set up advisory and information teams. As the need arises, these teams may set up municipal and district people's councils in consultation with the presidium of the voivodship people's council.

Paragraph 11

The definition of the principles behind and the methods of setting up all-Polish trade union organizations or interunion federations and organizations which is foreseen in the trade union law (Article 53, Paragraph 1, Points 2 and 3) will be made at a later date.

Paragraph 12

The Council of State resolution of 13 September, 1980 on the registration of newly-emerging trade unions (Monitor Polski Number 22, Point 104) ceases to be valid.

Paragraph 13

This resolution is to be published in the Official Gazette of the Polish People's Republic and is valid as of the day it was announced.

[Signed] Henry K. Jablonski, Council of State Chairman

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNION BILL

LD151800 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct (PAP) -- The adoption by Poland's Sejm of the trade union bill has caused the governments of some Western states, as well as a certain number of Western politicians, to make statements critical of the sovereign decision of this country's supreme legislative body.

Janusz Roszkowski, editor in chief of the Polish Press Agency, asked Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski for answers to some questions concerning the contents of these statements and enuaciations.

[Question] I do not think that one can speak of a general and all-encompassing wave of protests. Such an opinion is given currency by Radio Free Europe, as well as by many bourgeois journalists. This is an undertaking aimed at convincing world public opinion, Poland's included, that indignation over the passage of the law, which made it impossible to register all the trade unions existing thus far, is common in the world. The propagandistic aim of these endeavours is clear cut.

One can get an impression from published statements that some governments and a certain number of Western politicians are tired with a Europe that has been quiet for decades. Every responsible Western politician knows that the prolongation of the economic and political crisis in the 36 million-strong Poland cannot but have an impact upon the shaping of international situation situation in a direction which is unfavorable for stability in Europe and for strengthening world peace. If such knowledge does exist, then it is obvious that some of the Western governments' encouraging of the extremists and adventurist forces in our country, encouraging of them to resistance and law violation, objectively speaking, does not mean anything else but an aspiration to create tension and even a conflict on our continent. The dishonesty of many of those who make protests amounts to the fact that they are not only know but are deeply convinced that the Sejm-adopted formula is the only possible one. They also know that the trade union law is very progressive and extremely advantageous for the working class and that in the field of trade unions rights it is often goes farther than in a number of Western countries. Despite all of this they lodge protests. For what reasons? In their opinion, Solidarity was announcing the opening of an epoch of collapse of the socialist system in Poland and, later on, in other countries. This is how they viewed Solidarity's mission. They never treated Solidarity as a trade union.

[Question] I would like to return to the scale and scope of the protests.

[Answer] The most clamorous and brutal interference in Poland's internal affairs comes from the leading power of the capitalist world, known for its imperialist policy -- the United States, followed by it's NATO partners. If I were to quote history, then I would say that the most active in their protests are the governments of states with a rich imperialist, colonial, fascist or racist past. Interference, often brutal, in the internal affairs of sovereign nations and states used to be an integral part of the imperialist, colonial, and fascist policies.

I would like to simultaneously, to draw attention to the fact that the world does not end with the United States, France and the FRG, Britain and a few other countries. The world also includes more than 100 nonaligned and developing states. Many of them manifest striking restraint and tact toward the changes taking place in Poland's sociopolitical life. Many of them demonstrate more or less a clear understanding of the Polish Government's policies. We are full of respect for the attitude of those states. Many of them have only recently acquired the status of a sovereign state, a status most often won through much self-denial and sacrifice, yet they show a level of political acumen in international relations, which their former oppressors are obviously lacking.

[Question] It appears from news agencies' reports that the reaction of the French Government to the law passed by the Sejm was unusually sharp. What is the reason for this.

[Answer] Indeed, the reaction of the present French leaders is incomprehensible and downright astonishing. One day before the Sejm meeting French Premier Mauroy made a statement in the Senate that was without precedent in the history of Polish-French relations.

He repeated the old tune about the need for a dialogue between the state, the church and Solidarity. He demanded the abolition of the state of martial law and stated that "Poland cannot remain a country occupied by its own army." The fact that a public poll has shown that some 70 percent of Poles have approved the introduction of the state of martial law as a necessary guarantee that Poland would not slide into the abyss of anarchy, evidently seems unimportant for the French premier. The impression one gets is that Premier Mauroy has already forgotten what the word occupation means, or else he did not experience it in the same way as we Poles did. Unfortunately the number of experts on Polish affairs has greatly increased in the last 2 years. They know what Poles are thinking and what they want, more than the man in the street in our country. Well, it does not matter. Mitterrand even hurried to his premier's assistance. He described the Sejm decision as a "new and dramatic violation of freedom and human rights in Poland," "an aggression against law."

If I were to write a feuilleton I would answer the question of why the French premier has reacted like this by saying that perhaps his reaction was influenced by the revelations of Ana Walentynowicz, the irresponsible adventurist woman whom the premier of the great and proud France received last year in a special audience. But seriously speaking, it is all too evident that the French Government's position with regard to the Sejm law has been determined by various causes and in particular by the disappointed hopes that social democrats, including the French, had attached to the leaders of Solidarity, as well as to some of its advisers. In particular French socialists already saw a potential leader of a future Social Democratic Party in Poland.

Some impact has also been produced by the requirements of internal struggles. The socialists are using the "Polish question" to push to defensive positions the communists who maintain an objective stance with regard to our policy and carefully avoid making statements which could suggest that they are interfering in our internal affairs. But it is not only a question of humiliating the communists. The French socialists attacking the policy of Polish authoirities are at the same time trying to score points in their fight against rightwing forces. These rightwing forces are attacking socialists for a still inadquately resolute attitude toward Poland. By the way, in negotiations that Polish diplomats conduct in various Western capitals their partners frequently admit that the situation in Poland is used for internal struggles between various parties. I think that some influence on the attitude of the French leaders is also exerted by Polish extremist opposition activists of whom there are plenty in Paris.

[Question] What, in your opinion, will be the effect of the present policy of the French Government toward Poland and Polish-French relations?

[Answer] The leaders of today's France, while interfering in our internal affairs, at the same time make references to the traditional friendship uniting our two countries. I prefer not to use this formula as all sorts of things happened with regard to these friendly sentiments in the past. Undoubtedly, we do not forget the fine chapters in our relations, the wealth of cultural links, the many common human paths and sympathies, as well as our nations' fight against Hitler's fascism.

But if one examines the last 200 years carefully one can see that Poland has more than once "been dropped in the soup" because of France. Generations of Polish emigre patriots went begging in the waiting rooms of the successive French Governments but obtained little. For bourgeois France, Poland has, as a rule, been an object of political gain and, unfortunately, frequently its attitude toward Poland has been the same as its attitude toward African tribes. Not a single, honest French historian can argue about this.

It is better not to talk about selfless friendship, but only about our common interests. We want to act jointly in the interests of maintaining and consolidating peace in Europe. We want to maintain lively trade relations with France and benefit from the achievements of French culture and science. To put it briefly, the Polish Government remains faithful to the content of the Helsinki Final Act.

This is also true with regard to our relations with other capitalist countries. Undoubtedly it is certain that France, which has always sought a strong position in East-Central Europe, and especially in Poland, is today undermining Poland. The stance adopted by the government of President Mitterrand with regard to Poland has caused surprise among Poles who know France. Not without reason they ask what benefit can this attitude bring to France. Surely the Polish Government in any case will not be led along by French politicians. Poland's position in the world is today fundamentally different from the one it enjoyed in September 1939. We are not alone. We have the links of a close alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries. We are expanding our relations with developing countries and our contribution to the consolidation of universal peace is generally known and appreciated.

Mitterrand's France who has lost his ally in the person of Helmut Schmidt, is a France that is within the pincer grip of the FRG, ruled today by Christian Democrats, and Reagan's United States, who is endeavouring to reestablish the anticommunist and anti-Soviet coalition of the fifties. France, which of its own will is trying to weaken its position in Poland, presents a case that truly deserves some consideration.

[Question] You have devoted so much attention to France that someone might even say that despite everything it is the voice of a betrayed love.

[Answer] No. What I have said has nothing to do with disappointed love, though for us Poles it is, indeed, a sad experience. But the reason I gave so much space to France is that in the European region its government somehow gives the impression of following in the footsteps of Ronald Reagan.

[Question] We will return later to President Reagan's position. Now I would like to ask you how you assess the reactions of the other European governments?

[Answer] The position adopted by the permanent representatives of the NATO states at the meeting convened -- as the communique notes -- "at the request of the U.S. Government" for the purpose of receiving a report on the subject of Reagan's plan to abolish "most favored" status, is already known. It has been reported by our press. I would like to draw attention to the absurd thesis that the action taken by the Polish regime against Solidarity -- the fact that the law passed by the Sejm annulled the registration by the courts of all trade unions is not taken into account -- is regarded as a betrayal of the "promises of reform and of renewed dialogue." This is a deliberately chosen propaganda line and is intended to show that the Polish Government is veering away from the reform program. This line is already being reflected in publications appearing in the bourgeois media. It would be a waste of time to polemicize on this topic.

The reforms and socialist renewal will continue to be realized by us, not with the foreign appraisers of our policy in mind, but because that path, mapped out by the ninth party congress, is the only one that is right and in Poland's interests.

In the statements of certain governments and politicians, an accusation has also appeared which Danish Foreign Minister Jensen, for example, has presented in this form: The decision of the Polish Sejm is "a negation of the promises that the Polish Government has been giving since the imposition of military rule."

The (?constant) repetition of this formula by the bourgeois media means that it is a deliberately chosen propaganda line intended to mislead the world public. Immediately after military rule was introduced, we hoped that Solidarity, as a trade union, would dissociate itself from the extremist forces and would be able to return to public life. We said so publicly many times. Many times, also, we warned the appropriate persons of the disastrous consequences of conspirational activities, strike calls, the organizing of strikes that are banned under the decree imposing military rule, adventurism, bringing people out into the streets, and so on. No one can say that we concealed anything in our appraisal of the situation that began to develop after 13 December, 1981.

The sad thing is that many serious politicians pay no attention at all to the facts, which were increasingly placing the leaders of the underground Solidarity in a position of a ruthless struggle against legitimate authority and the socialist Polish state. These politicians are behaving as if they were born yesterday. Naturally, there are also some West European politicians who are trying to understand the motives that guide the Polish Government in its policy. There are some who do not question the Polish Government's efforts to introduce far-reaching socioeconomic reforms. They are convinced that the "zero" solution adopted by the Sejm on the question of the future form of the trade union movement is the only realistic and rational solution, dictated by a careful analysis of the internal situation and by our thinking about Poland's long-term future.

[Question] Is it not possible to have some more details about these politicians? Who they are? What countries do they represent?

[Answer] I don't think I would be doing a good turn to certain governments and to many politicians, if I were to satisfy your well-founded curiosity. One cannot but take into consideration that they are under extremely strong pressure from Washington. Anyone who carefully follows the policy of the White House readily notices that Reagan is attempting to use the "Polish question" in order to make the whole of Western Europe subordinate to him. In recent years West Europe had begun to free itself from the great domination of the United States. If, for example, one were to penetrate deeper into the circumstances surrounding the fall of Helmut Schmidt's government, then I think it would be possible also to catch sight of an American pulling the strings somewhere. The point is that Helmut Schmidt, whose loyalty to NATO is after all not in doubt, nonetheless promoted the idea of West Europe undertaking a more independent role than the one that President Reagan wished. Moreover, from my contacts with many Western politicians I know full well what their real views are on the policy of the American President. In short, there can be no talk of an absolutely united West European position with regard to the events in Poland.

[Question] You have mentioned the FRG. In his statement Chancellor Helmut Kohl demanded the annulment of the "outlawing of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity."

[Answer] Yes, he really said that. And so the Polish Sejm must assemble and at the demand of Mr Kohl repeal a law it has passed. However, all joking aside, the new West German chancellor should in no way forget how heavy the burden of the past is that he bears upon his back. No German politician can ever forget this. The use of such language of demands toward Poland is in no way appropriate. This language reminds Poles of the horrors that accompanied German imperialism. Those times must never return.

Poles, despite the fact that they have been frequently divided, will be closer to each other and more united in their hate for what reminds them of great German arrogance. If the present rulers in Bonn really do not wish to depart from the policy of peaceful coexistence and normalization, I advise them to be more modest. They should not think that the parcels sent into our country will prevent Poles from seeing threats. The language which Mr Kohl and his colleagues are using -- one of the Christian Democrats compared the "feats" of the Solidarity underground activists with the heroic struggle of the Poles against the Hitlerite occupiers -- is not capable of opening up particularly pleasant prospects for relations between Poland and the FRG. As far as our policy toward the FRG is concerned, it has been clearly and convincingly defined by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski in his speech to the Sejm on 9 October.

[Question] The American theme has recurred several times in our conversation. How do you assess this?

[Answer] I think that it cannot be considered separately from the course pursued by Reagan both in his internal and external policies. There is no doubt that the declared intention to suspend Poland's most-favored-nation status serves as an example of the "Polish issue" being used in a global game, which the president is playing against the Soviet Union and its allies, and, to be more precise, against the whole socialist system.

President Reagan has decided to exploit the situation developing in Poland both in the political and in the propaganda spheres in order to exacerbate still further the relations between the East and the West. The President receives homage from those American politicians who already once, in the years of the "cold war", persistently used the methods that Reagan has now resorted to. It can even be said with complete assurance that the personal activities of the President in the struggle against socialism have a considerable impact on what he says about contemporary Poland and on what he does, or is preparing to do. This personal attitude was revealed before the well-known speech -- which was broadcast by the radio -- had been recorded and this was noted in the American press. The President used, with regard to the Polish authorities, words which -- you must excuse me -- are reminiscent of marketplace abuse. However, it is not our business to point out to the President of a state with which we have diplomatic relations what is generally accepted in civilized countries.

In addition, many noteworthy observers in the American press do not hide the fact that the strictures of the President with regard to the trade union law adopted by the Sejm and the slinging of mud at the Polish Government has the objective of distracting the attention of Americans from their daily difficulties, and above all, from the mass unemployment and rising cost of living.

President Reagan is making a mistake, however, if he believes that by abolishing our most-favored-nation status he can bring about a change in the policy of the Polish Government. We have already managed to grow used to the restrictions applied by the American administration and caused, in my opinion, by helpless malice. By the way, Mr Reagan, while applying these sanctions, has achieved perhaps one unplanned objective: He has forced the Polish national economy to adopt a more careful management and to seek its own reserves. He has also brought about a further economic rapprochement with the CEMA countries.

[Question] President Reagan did not spare words in his statement. He referred to the Americans' devotion to freedom, mentioned divine laws, defended the rights of the "Polish working people", thundered against the law adopted by the Sejm, made Solidarity into an organization uniting the majority of (?Polish farmers).

[Answer] Let us stop this stream of empty phrases. It is simply impossible to listen to them. After all, this is rhetoric. It is an undisputed fact that politicians are not squeamish about rhetoric but has President Reagan forgotten that it was Americans -- free by "virtue of their divine rights" -- who shot Vietnamese peasants like ducks? That it was through the fault of the United States that millions of Vietnamese lost their lives? That they doomed all the Vietnamese people to many years of terrible suffering? Who will examine Latin America's history and point out the crude interference of the United States in its internal affairs? Who will forget interventions accompanied by graves, which hide courageous defenders of national dignity violated by punitive expeditions of American Marines? Perhaps Mr Reagan considers that the world, especially that world that for years had been humiliated by imperialists, will forget that his government gives reduced tariffs to people who are responsible for the bloody slaughter of Palestinians in Lebanon? Or for the racist practices in the Republic of South Africa?

The history of American imperialism has been written not only by achievements in the areas of technology and the organization of labor but also by thousands of innocent human beings. These are irrefutable facts. Besides, the North American and Latin American literature devotes a good deal of space to these facts. Another matter is that even the most impressive descriptions of crimes committed more often than not in the name of the defense of "freedom and democracy" do not change in the slightest the essence of American imperialism.

The U.S. President has also taken up the defense of the trade unions in Poland. He has stated categorically that the new trade unions, "if they are set up", will be under the control of the Communist Party. This is said by a politician of a country in which trade unions remain in an iron grip of an antitrade union legislation, a politician who ordered the air controllers' trade union to be disbanded because they declared an illegal strike and the leaders of the trade union were put in chains.

President Reagan demands free trade unions in Poland! I suggest that he should first set up such trade unions in the United States and on the basis of the Polish trade union law at that.

The head of a foreign state is entitled to respect. I must be faithful to this principle and thus I can assess the activities of President Reagan with regard to Poland only in political and moral categories. [passage indistinct] (?This is a desperate), hysterical and particularly unfriendly act toward Poland. The American leader has insulted the dignity and national pride of the Poles. In our country we have many difficult and delicate matters. There are some matters that divide us but there are also others that unite us. We are united by the hostility toward anyone who interferes in our internal, sovereign matters, even those which are the most difficult and painful, and we particularly feel hostility toward those who attempt to treat us arrogantly, read us sermons and teach us what is good for Poland and what is not.

With regard to Polish-American relations, if one is to take into account that we can lose a great deal in the United States as a result of the policy pursued by Reagan, then it is also true that Americans may lose a great deal in Poland. There is no shortage in our country of people who have been deeply hurt and insulted by the crude attacks of President Reagan. The Polish nation is experiencing a difficult time.

[Question] We are approaching the end of our conversation. Could you sum up things for us?

[Answer] Our main objective is the consolidation of the Polish socialist state, above all, through the emergence from the socioeconomic crisis and the elimination of the causes that have brought about a profound division within the Polish nation. We will not leave this path. We realize that the development of the situation in Poland is of great importance for the future of Europe. With this fact in mind we will continue the policy of reforms and dialogue, leading to a real national agreement. We will respect our obligations under our alliances, treat with full understanding the interests of the community of Warsaw Pact states and also take into account all those points of view of the Western states that, according to our assessments, are truly advantageous for the peoples of Europe. The times when Poland was treated like the fifth wheel of a cart have gone forever.

SPOKESMAN ON GOVERNMENTAL POLICY, PROGRESS

LD161356 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, interview with unidentified correspondent on "Government Monitor" program -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like to ask the minister not to comment on any specific undertakings or activities of the government, but I would like to suggest a talk that would be a little more general or fundamental about the activities of the government as a whole. I would like to do it in connection with a certain very important and interesting excerpt of the Sejm speech by General Jaruzelski that I will quote to you now.

The excerpt reads as follows: As early as today we are laying the foundation for the solutions and orders that will develop in our country following the return to full normalization. We want a strong and efficient state, the crown of community life to enjoy (?unswerving support) among the public and for it to be democratically organized. The public will gain guaranteed influence on the activities of the state. It is a complex process that requires time. Reforms, however, are an occupation for the persistent and patient. The assessment of their results requires patience, too.

I could say that this was the main theme of the speech, by the way, not only that speech but of his many recent speeches. I would like to present myself as the spokesman for that section of the public that is inclined to be patient, of course.

However sometimes, or maybe quite often, we wonder whether this patience is really not abused. Can it be said that already today those intentions, ideas or ideals of the government form an entity of a kind? The premier describes a certain vision of the country -- the return to full normalization. We meet with various fragmented activities in that sphere. But I would like -- we would like -- to have a vision of some sort which would show that, yes, the outline of that vision is already visible.

[Answer] Not only is it possible to talk like that, but this can be proved already, using certain facts; that is, the premier's thinking here -- in my opinion -- goes beyond the times of martial law since he was talking about full normalization, but after all even during this period of martial law the clear shape of future sociopolitical relations is emerging and they have the form of -- well, if we should talk about facts we could then talk about bills. Here they are: The Sejm passed the bill about trade unions; earlier it passed the bill about self-management of workers. The work on the bill of people's councils is in progress. Various institutions of self-government in environments have come into being under various procedures; scientific self-government has been created by virtue of an appropriate bill about higher education; artistic self-government has come into being in the shape of the Council of Culture and so on and so forth. At the same time semi-self-governing and semi-state institutions have come into being, like many councils, for example, the Council of Food Economy; much earlier there was a commission for the matters of the economic reform and so forth. Apart from that, advisory bodies of various kinds come into being affiliated with the Sejm, with the government, with ministers, with voivodas. Finally, links between the authority and the public are emphasized by various initiatives as the setting up of the center for research of public opinion and so forth.

[Question] Just a moment, I must interrupt you, minister, because this is, well, maybe incidental but a good example of a certain matter which worries me. That is, the center for public opinion research has been spoken about for, I would say, a year, or for some time, as a forecast that this thing will be created. But I treat this as a certain incidental example, also against the background of what you said a moment ago.

There is the act on self-government. Good. There are quite a few of these new acts. Only in social perception it is so, that is true, there are acts, we cannot deny that the government has legislative initiative. The government produces drafts, fights for them, the Sejm passes them..."

[Answer] The point here is that those are not only verbal initiatives but a creation of the legal and institutional framework for something which is either already being given content or else being given it in the future. Of course, it is not the case that social life can be created through the adoption of laws.

[Question] Yes, that is the point here.

[Answer] On the other hand, it is possible, through passing bills and setting up various institutions first to stress clearly the intentions of the government, and second to create legal and organizational opportunities so that social life will emerge through that. I will return to that. I would like to say that we, the public opinion, usually examine every matter individually; we have feelings about self-managements, or else we express our indifference toward this initiative as a separate issue. It is important here to look at this as a whole. It is difficult to say whether in the future the role of trade unions will be immense or just great, whether self-managements of workers will play the key role in the economy or one of the roles.

But we can say for sure that all together the trade unions, self-governments -- local, factory, within environments -- and advisory institutions which are being developed, that all this together creates first the framework for a strong social organism so that a well organized society might come into being which would have various organizations at its disposal, exerting influence on the state, on the authority in the state and expressing various wishes to the authority and also joining in the authority of the state through a process of the socializing of this authority, as it were, as this process is also visible.

And so this is a conception of a strong state which has a support in strong and to a large extent independently functioning, social organizations, in the sense that they are not directed by but are still supporting this strong state and having various contacts with it, contacts which are not, as it used to be, one-way contacts in which the state drew up the policy and all those institutions of public life implemented this policy. Here is thus a rather profound change, a slow alteration of relations between the state and the public is taking place.

WARSAW ASSESSES SUCCESS OF NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD152050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary from the "Music and Topics" program]

[Text] Success can be counted on if the organizational actions of the groups initiating the new trade union movement are sensible and patient. The work cells of the unions will come into being; perhaps they will not always be large enough in the early stage of development, but who knows. One should not expect that every person, doubt-ridden and confused by the course of events, will immediately and [word indistinct] throw himself into the embrace of the organizers.

But it should not be predicted that the political underground will succeed in preventing the workers from rebuilding the union movement. That would exaggerate the strength of the underground, and the extent of social disorientation.

Practice is the only yardstick for making and verifying assessments. Let us therefore count on practice; the more tactful and wise the talks and actions of the initiating groups among the colleagues at work are, the more fruitful this practice will be. Nothing by force, everything by reason -- this is the most correct motto for how to proceed.

The setting up of new trade unions is an important way to overcome the restrictions of martial law, which after all consists in the suspension of some civil liberties including -- as is known -- the freedom of action of the union movement. Now the Sejm bill has eliminated this sensitive issue although its point of departure is a realistic political evaluation of the former state of affairs. It does this frankly, on new foundations, while retaining the basic objectives of the agreements concluded between the authorities and the workers in 1980. In other words, it stresses the self-governing nature and independence of the new movement, while at the same time consistently rejecting the political practice and aspirations introduced by the enemies of socialism and the socialist state into the program and practice of solidarity.

The new trade unions being organized at the works enterprises have a great, indeed, a historic chance of retaining all the good, wise innovative achievements which came into being after August 1980 -- and of rejecting all that which is alien to social calm, that calm which is needed in order to build.

This does not automatically mean the liquidation of contradictions, or even perhaps of the conflicts; it does mean, however, that they will be resolved legally, on the basis of arbitration and talks, and not on the streets, nor by means of destructive strikes -- wild in form and reckless in their economic effects -- of which a chronic spate was organized before.

Firmness -- yes; and within it, dialogue and the evaluation of arguments. This means wisdom and not impulsiveness. All this will be and must be the main trend of behavior; and it will be. For experience speaks to all of us. Its price has been so great that the conclusions arising from it can no longer be rejected; they cannot and must not be rejected.

Today, as the new unions are just being formed, it is necessary to remember to be tactful toward fellow workers and employees and to be clear about aims, as well as to be responsible. Today -- precisely here -- history is being made.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO AAPSO TASHKENT MEETING

AU141237 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 82 pp 1,3

["Message Sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Participants in the 11th Session of the AAPSO Presidium," held in Tashkent]

[Text] The 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium marking the 25th anniversary of the organization, affords me a pleasant opportunity for wishing you, the participants in this international jubilee session, and through you to the peoples you represent, warm, friendly greetings of solidarity and best wishes on behalf of the Romanian people and myself.

The 11th session of the AAPSO presidium is taking place at a time when international affairs are extremely complex. In many areas there are wars and fighting, claiming many lives. The policy of force and domination and of violation of the nations' sacred right to freedom and sovereignty continues to be manifested. At the same time, our era forcefully reflects the great strength of the peoples, their will and determination to finally eliminate the old imperialist and colonialist policy of domination and oppression, force and dictate, and to secure a free and independent development in a climate of peace and security.

In the current conditions, Romania believes that everything possible should be done to consolidate the unity and cooperation of progressive and anti-imperialist forces and of the peace-loving peoples, to expand and intensify efforts to resolutely defend the fundamental and supreme right of people and nations to life, peace and a free and independent existence, without any foreign interference.

The Asian and African peoples, who have made and continue to make considerable contributions to asserting the principles of freedom, independence and equality and to promoting peace and cooperation on the two continents and throughout the world, play a particularly important role in international affairs and in settling mankind's major problems in a democratic manner, with a view to being able to focus their efforts on their socioeconomic development, along the path of progress and well-being.

Romania has always been in solidarity with, and has consistently helped the African, Asian and other peoples in their struggle to free themselves from imperialist domination and colonialism and to secure their right to a free and independent life.

As a socialist developing country, Romania is struggling, together with the other developing countries, to achieve a new world economic order, to establish new interstate relations, based on equity and justice, to ensure the developing countries' free access to modern technologies and to material and financial resources, and to speed up the socioeconomic progress of each nation.

I am very pleased to stress on this occasion, too, the ascending course followed by the sound relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Socialist Romania and Asian, African and all other developing countries, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and mutual advantage. Our countries are fruitfully cooperating at the United Nations, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, and are contributing to the common efforts designed to eliminate the imperailist and colonialist policy of force and domination, and to safeguard the peoples' independence and freedom.

Given the current conditions, Romania believes that the major international issue is to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament. At the same time, Romania attaches great importance to eliminating underdevelopment and the great gaps among the world's nations, without which there can be neither economic stability nor peace in the world. In our opinion, the struggle for disarmament is closely related to the struggle for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. Effective progress toward disarmament will create conditions for freeing considerable material and human resources that could be used to facilitate the endeavors of peoples in developing countries.

Actively participating in international affairs and in dealing with mankind's major problems, Romania resolutely speaks out for halting all military conflicts, and for settling the conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world solely through peaceful means, such as negotiations. We are convinced that, however laborious the path of negotiations may be, it is still the only one conducive to viable solutions, in keeping with the interests of the nations, and of the cause of international peace and security.

Along that line, we believe that currently political and diplomatic efforts must be intensified to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement to the Middle East situation on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1976 war, including Arab Jerusalem, of solving the Palestinian problem by recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to establishing an independent state, and on the basis of guaranteeing the integrity, independence and sovereignty of all the states in the area. On this occasion, too, I want to express the Romanian people's total disapproval of Israel's military actions in Lebanon. We forcefully condemn the massacres committed in the Palestinian camps of West Beirut which claimed many women, old people and children among the victims. We strongly advocate the urgent withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, broad reconciliation among that country's political forces, and securing the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Within the framework of its general policies, Romania attaches particular importance to strengthening the cooperation and solidarity of all African countries. We resolutely support the African countries' struggle to totally eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies, to consolidate their national independence, and to promote their independent socioeconomic progress. We are in active solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], to gain complete national independence. We consistently militate for eliminating the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, and we condemn that country's aggression against neighboring countries.

Life has demonstrated that the role of progressive, anti-imperialist and national forces is increasing in international affairs. By acting in unity, the world's nations have the necessary strength to eliminate wars and to guarantee the fundamental right of mankind and of all peoples to existence, life, independence and peace.

I want to express my conviction that the current session of the AAPSO Presidium -- a jubilee session marking 25 years of fruitful activities -- will mark a new and important contribution to bolstering the solidarity and unity of Asian, African and other peoples, in the struggle for the cause of freedom, national independence and peace.

With these thoughts and sentiments, I wish your session complete success.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN DIGNITARIES

SFRY Foreign Trade Secretary

AU151933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1982 -- On October 15, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, received Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, head of his country's delegation at the 13th session of the Romanian-Yugoslav joint commission on economic collaboration, held in Bucharest.

Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, head of the Romanian delegation at the session of the joint commission, participated.

Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador in Belgrade and Milos Melovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

The guest revealed he had the pleasant mission to convey Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and most cordial wishes in behalf of Petar Stambolic, president of the collective presidency of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that Petar Stambolic be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the relations of tight and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, relations that develop on multiple planes, in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples, in tune with the understandings reached during the Romanian-Yugoslav summits.

In the framework the sides highlighted the results marked in the promition of bilateral collaboration, in the amplification of the trade ties. At the same time they considered that the continuously growing potential of the national economies of Romania and Yugoslavia created favorable premises to a more intense development of the Romanian-Yugoslav friendly collaboration. The sides asserted the joint wish to capitalize most efficiently the existing possibilities, in view of expanding the cooperation and specialization in production, in domains of great importance for the two countries' economies -- of enhancing and diversifying the exchanges of goods. The sides singled out the important role incumbent on the joint commission in the expansion of the area of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, in finding new ways and means of mutually advantageous collaboration, in the intensification and deepeining of the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration in general.

In agreement the sides considered that the continuous expansion and strengthening of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations met the interests of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of socialism and peace worldwide.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Iraq Interior Minister

AU151935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1982 -- On October 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, minister of the interior of the Republic of Iraq, now on a Romanian visit.

George Homostean, Romanian minister of internal affairs, participated in the interview.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and wishes of good health and happiness, wishes of prosperity to the Romanian peoples, in behalf of Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the president of Iraq a warm salute and best wishes, and the Iraqi people wishes of peace and new successes on the line of the independent development of their country.

During the talks the sides evoked with satisfaction the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Iraq, relations that have witnessed a continuous development in the spirit of the orientations established during the Romanian-Iraqi summit dialogue, meeting the interests of both peoples, the cause of cooperation and understanding among nations.

The sides exchanged opinions on topical international problems stress falling on the need for a resumption of the policy of detente, peace and respect for the peoples' independence, for solving by political means the states of conflict in the various regions of the globe, for a halting of arming and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Special attention was paid to the developments in the Middle East. In the framework the sides pointed out the importance of a negotiated settlement of the problems in the zone, of achieving a global, just and lasting peace apt to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories, the settlement of the Palestinian issues through the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

As concerns the conflict between Iraq and Iran the sides highlighted the need for a cease-fire, for a withdrawal of both parties' troops within the international borders prior to the burst of the war, and for a passage to a political settlement of the problems between the two countries.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Peruvian Party Official

AU152030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1982 -- On October 15 Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received Armando Villanueva del Campo, leader of Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana [APRA) who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the SDUF National Council.

The guest asddressed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute in behalf of the leadership of the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana of Peru. At the same time he appreciated highly the achievements of the Romanian people in building its new life, the foreign policy of peace and collaboration promoted consistently by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking for the expressed feelings, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed Armando Villaneuva del Campo, the leadership of the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana of Peru, a cordial salute.

During the talks the sides expressed the joint wish to expand and deepen the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two political organizations -- the SDUF and the ARPA -- to the interest of amplified and deepened collaboration between Romania and Peru.

At the same time the sides singled out the need for action to be taken for developing the good relations between Romania and Peru on the political, economic, techical, scientific and cultural planes, considering this to meet the interests and to be to the advantage of the Romanian people and of the Peruv ian people, to meet the cause of peace, security, detente, national independence and collaboration among nations.

At the same time the sides tackled international issues. In the framework they stressed that under the circumstances efforts must be intensified for halting the international tension, for a resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for the independence of people, for solving peacefully, by means of negotations the states of conflict in various zones of the globe, all the interstate difference, for doing away with force and the threat of force from the international life, for achieving disarmament, the nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the implementation of a lasting peace -- the fundamental problem of our time.

The exchange of opinions brought to the fore the importance of strengthened collaboration between Romania and Peru on the world arena, in the struggle for the creation of a climate of security, detente, peace, collaboration and understanding in Europe, Latin America and throughout the world, for the implementation of the aspirations after freedom, independence and progress nurtured by all the peoples.

In the context the sides highlighted the importance of strengthened unity of action among the developing countries, the nonaligned states, among the progressive, democratic and revolutionary forces, inthe struggle for eradicating underdevelopment and the gaps between the rich and the poor countries, for building a new international economic order grounded on equality and equity, apt to ensure a more rapid process to all the states, particularly to the lagging ones, as also world economic stability.

The interview passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

Yokohama Delegation

AU151931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1982 -- On October 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the Yokohama municipality, headed by Mutsuo Ariyama, chairman of the Japanese committee of Yokohama-Constanta united towns, now on a Romanian visit.

On the occasion the Romanian head of state was handed over a message of friendship in behalf of Michikazu Saigo, mayor of Yokohama.

During the talk the sides highlighted with satisfaction the positive evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples and expressed the wish to expand and strengthen these relations to their mutual advantage, to the benefit of international peace, detente, security and cooperation.

highlighting the importance of amplified collaboration between Romania and Japan, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the municipalities of Constanta and Yokohama could and must increase their contribution to the promotion of the Romanian-Japanese relations on multiple planes, to better mutual knowledge and strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

NICU CEAUSESCU'S ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK REPORTED

Meets UN's Perez de Cuellar

AU161659 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the UN consultative committee for the international youth year, met in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The UN secretary general asked the Romanian guest to convey a respectful message of greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with his great appreciation for the attention with which the head of the Romanian state is following UN activities, for the constant support granted to increasing the role of the United Nations in the world political arena and for the constructive initiatives promoted by Romania within the UN General Assembly.

The UN secretary general also expressed on this occasion warm thanks for the hospitality he received during his official visit to Romania in the summer of this year and for the substantive talks conducted with President Nicolae Ceausescu on current international issues and on the contribution the United Nations must make to resolving them.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on certain problems on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session. They paid special attention to matters pertaining to preparing and marking the international youth year which will be examined in the coming days by the commission for social and humanitarian problems of the UN General Assembly.

Meets Richard Nixon

AU152032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] New York (AGERPRES) 15/10/1982 -- On October 15, while in New York Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY, met former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

On the occasion he conveyed a message of cordial friendship in behalf of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Richard Nixon asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed sincere thanks, best wishes of good health and new success in the activity he devotes to the multilateral development of Romania, to the welfare of the Romanian people and to the promotion of a policy of peace, understanding and collaboration.

Richard Nixon also evoked with pleasure the Romanian visit he paid in fall this year.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on the present stage and the prospects of the Romanian-American relations as also on certain topical international issues.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU121329 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed comrades, on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR, we extend most heartfeld congratulations and warm comradely greetings to you, the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people.

The working people of Socialist Romania sincerely rejoice in and highly appreciate the outstanding achievements attained by the GDR people, under SED leadership, in building the developed socialist society and implementing the 10th party congress decisions on ensuring the fatherland's comprehensive development and raising the working people's material and intellectual living standard.

We express satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the RCP and SED and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR, to the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace. We are convinced that, by joint action to implement decisions and agreements reached during our meetings, the relations of friendship and solidarity as well as the cooperation between our parties and states will increasingly expand and deepen at the bilateral and international level in the struggle for a policy of peace and observance on the independence of peoples, for detente and disarmament, primarily nuclear, and for security, equal cooperation between peoples and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

On your national day we wish the GDR people new successes in their fatherland's socio-economic development, peace and prosperity and we extend to you personally best wishes for health and happiness.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON KWP ANNIVERSARY

AU131020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], Pyongyang:

On the 37th anniversary of the founding of the KWP, I extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you, KWP communists and the friendly Korean people, on behalf of all Romanian communists and people and myself personally.

The creation of the new revolutionary party marked an event of nistoric significance in the development of the Korean revolution and in the Korean people's long struggle for national and social freedom. The KWP organized and successfully led the struggle of the broad masses to carry out profound revolutionary changes, build the new society and defend and consolidate the fatherland's independence.

The communists and working people of Romania wholeheartedly rejoice in the outstanding achievements attained by the Korean people under the leadership of the KWP led by you in implementing decisions of the sixth party congress and building socialism.

On this occasion, too, I reiterate the conviction that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen in accordance with agreements and understandings reached during our meetings and talks in Bucharest and Pyongyang, for the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace and cooperation in the world.

On your party's anniversary, I wish you, the KWP communists and the fraternal Korean people new and great victories in the comprehensive development of the fatherland and in the just struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Visits Bucharest Bakery Units

AU152033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1982 -- On October 15 President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to two large bakery enterprises in Bucharest. Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Alexandrina Gainuse, Gheorghe Pana and Gheorghe Stoica. During the dialogue he conducted with responsible factors and experts and other working people in the field there was analysed the implementation of the programme for the supply with bread and bakery products of the capital city, stress falling on the need for a diversified production, for high-quality products to meet ever better the consumption demands of the population. On this line the leadership of the relevant ministry was told to set measures aiming at an improvement of the supply with bread and bakery products both in the capital city and in the other counties, stress falling on improvement of the fabrication process, reduction of consumption with energy and raw materials, increase in the quality of products.

Visit To Olt County

AU161721 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today paid a working visit to Olt County. The party secretary general was accompanied by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea." During the visit, the party secretary general examined how the working people in that county are implementing the tasks devolving upon them under the 12th party congress documents and measures that have to be taken to fulfill this year's and the 5-year plan provisions and to improve work and production process and to increase product quality and efficiency in all sectors.

REAGAN DECISION TO SELL GRAIN TO USSR 'WISE'

LD161922 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The United States has decided to sell the Soviet Union 23 million tons of grain. According to a REUTER report from Washington -- which should not be doubted -- this is as much as 15 million tons more than the Reagan administration intended to sell at the time of the introduction of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. There should be a double view of this decision which, judging by everything, the U.S. President himself has made. Above all, this is the question of concessions to U.S. farmers, whom the Reagan policy toward Moscow has affected most. Second, this forced change in the U.S. attitude could have an influence also on the development of Soviet-American relations.

Gromyko and Shultz, who met twice recently in New York, had perhaps not talked about grain; but because both sides made favorable assessments of the meeting of the two ministers, it is logical to assume that this had an influence on Reagan's latest decision. On the other hand, there is yet another strong consideration made by Reagan's administration in this specific case; and this is the readiness of other countries, such as Australia, Argentina and Canada, to sell the Soviet Union considerable quantities of grain without any conditions.

It is assumed that by the end of this year and in the spring of next year the Soviet Union will import about 40 million tons of corn and wheat. Reagan's decision does not affect only Soviet-American relations but also to the same extent, if not even more, the relations between the United States and West European countries on one hand, and the relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union on the other.

Let us recall, four leading West European countries -- France, Great Britain, Italy and the FRG -- have not, at least not so far, respected the U.S. embargo on equipment produced under U.S. licence for the Siberian gas pipeline. They have not done so for two reasons: First, because they are vitally interested in the supplies of Sovier gas; and second, because they have been convinced that President Reagan will have to give in if not to the Soviet Union -- which needs the grain -- then at least to U.S. farmers, who do not know what to do even with last year's crop. Of course, the West European countries have been bothered by the two kinds of behavior of the United States toward Moscow. Therefore, there have been very sarcastic reproaches at the expense of the Reagan administration, what, when U.S. interests are at stake, it is not ready to give them up, but when interests of Western Europe are at stake, it overlooks them easily.

Yet, be that as it may, the sale of grain to countries that do not have enough of it, that is, Reagan's decision, could be assessed as wise, particularly at present when similar changes in the behavior of blocs have become really rare. After all, U.S. grain surpluses have neither greater nor lesser strategic importance than the Soviet gas intended for West European countries, were there to be more similar deals, free of blackmail, mankind would have less reason to be afraid of its future, which unfortunately at this point is not encouraging.

BORBA ASSESSES NEW YORK NONALIGNED MEETING

AU151320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Oct 82 p 8

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Justified Expectation"]

[Excerpts] It is for many reasons that the nonaligned countries need their seventh summit meeting and, at the same time, it is for many reasons that the world needs a successful outcome from that meeting.

Yet another important step in the preparations for that meeting has just been made by the joint announcement which was adopted yesterday at the conclusion of the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of nonaligned countries who met at the New York UN headquarters on Monday some 10 days ago.

It is easy to explain both the expectations of the nonaligned countries from their summit meeting and the international community's expectations from the results of activities of the Nonaligned Movement, the force which, today, provides the most complete answers to the crucial and vital dilemmas of the contemporary world. First of all, it is certain that the great importance of the New Delhi meeting emanates among other things also from the widely recognized fact that the present situation in the Nonaligned Movement itself demands urgent and resolute actions to overcome certain well-known contradictions within the movement itself, the differences which, among other things, have also found their own expression in the fact that the ministerial meeting in New York lasted considerably longer than it had been expected in some quarters.

Nevertheless, despite all secret thoughts outisde the movement (or at the margins of the movement itself), even this circumstance has confirmed the validity and consistence of consultations and accords among the nonaligned countries. The fact that, simultaneously with the natural and respected differences, the principle of consensus and of joint attitude cannot be bypassed, demonstrates first of all the identity of general aspirations of the movement's member countries as well as the fact that, both as a political doctrine and as an international movement, nonalignment is the basic and, in many respects, the only factor promoting the democratization of international relations.

The New York meeting demonstrated this at least in two points. If, for instance, the publicly expressed reservations of some of the movement's member countries toward Venezuela's request to be admitted to the movement as a full-fledged member also served, among other things, as a reminder of the existing disagreements among the movement's member countries, then, in the same way, that request confirmed a wide and increasingly wider interest of countries in the policy on which the activities of two-thirds of the international community are based. If an essential dispute broke out over the specific appraisal of the activities of the two superpowers -- and, judging by all available evidence, it did -- then, despite the retention of the formulation which does not directly mention "the foreign forces" in connection with Afghanistan, the impression is that it has once again been clearly demonstrated that the movement refuses to and cannot change its attitude toward the superpowers as well as toward the blocs, an attitude which, rejecting both reigning bloc theories, also rejects the bloc division, which is based on a policy that has grown from an orientation to independence and that, simultaneously represents an irreplaceable platform for independent activities, and which values and appraises the activity of each superpower and each bloc according to each individual and specific step made by any of them.

At the very beginning of the meeting in New York, it was jointly concluded -- just as it was jointly stated in the joint announcement at the conclusion of the meeting -- that the international situation is seriously deteriorating because of the policies of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism including Zionism, because of all forms of aggression, interference, intervention and hegomony and because of the rivalry between the blocs and big powers.

It is because of all this and precisely because of the clearly announced actions which are in the interest of the entire international community and in the interest of peace and cooperation that the responsibility of the movement itself has also increased.

BANKS ACCEPT U.S., JAPANESE $200 MILLION LOAN

LD160908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Five Yugoslav banks, coordinated under the Jugobanka-Udruzena Banka-Belgrade, have officially confirmed to the consortium of American and Japanese banks that they accept the financial credit offered amounting to $200 million. The agreement for this loan is to be signed at the end of this month. The loan will be repaid over 18 months on favorable terms.

The organizer of this transaction is the Citibank International Ltd of London. On our side, apart from the Jugobanka, the Ljubljanska Banka-Udruzena Banka, the Privredna Banka-Sarajevo, the Udruzena Beogradska Banka and the Zagrebacka Banka are involved.

We were informed today in the Jugobanka that this loan will be used to improve our foreign liquidity. It is emphasized that this is proof of the confidence which the international capital market has in Yugoslavia's creditworthiness and in the stabilization measures undertaken by our society.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIAL VISITS BELGRADE

Received by Stambolic, Mojsov

LD151514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia attaches exceptional importance to the work of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and expects its sixth session to provide a significant contribution to surmounting the current unfavourable trends in international economic relations in general, and to resolving the serious problems facing the developing countries in particular.

This was stated by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic during a meeting here today with UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea who is currently visiting Yugoslavia.

In the part of the talks which dealt with the current situation in international economic relations and preparations for the sixth UNCTAD next June in Belgrade, Corea paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its active engagement in resolving international economic problems.

Corea met also with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov with whom he discussed problems in global economy and international economic relations. They focused on preparations for the coming UNCTAD session.

Received by Planinc

LD160304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received here on Friday Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Gamani Corea. They discussed preparations for, and the significance and objectives of, the sixth UNCTAD session due in Belgrade in June 1983.

The Yugoslav premier stressed that the Belgrade session should point to ways for coming out of the world economic crisis. The session should help promote international economic relations because the crisis is affecting the whole world, particularly the developing countries, and threatening world security and peace.

Member of the Yugoslav Government Rikard Stajner and Ambassador Kazimir Vidas, Yugoslav permanent representative at the U.N. Geneva headquarters, also took part in the discussion.

PLANINC MEETS WITH USSR AMBASSADOR 15 OCTOBER

LD151428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Nikolay Rodinonov, ambassador of the USSR to the SFRY, at the latter's request. Their conversation concerned the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

SRBOVAN TRAVELS TO MOSCOW FOR TRADE TALKS

LD172250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernment Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Moscow today. At Sheremetevo Airport he was welcomed by V.G. Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet side of this committee, with whom Srbovan will have talks on Yugoslav-Soviet trade exchange and on the possibilities of expanding long-term economic cooperation between the two countries.

ARMY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

LD161120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0750 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army led by Lt Col Gen Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, concluded its visit today to the Soviet armed forces.

At the invitation of Gen Aleksey Yepishev, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR [title as received] and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, the Yugoslav Delegation visited during its stay army units in Moscow, Novograd and Tbilisi and exchanged views on the manner and methods of political work in the army. The Yugoslav delegation is returning to Yugoslavia today.

SAWPY-BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT TALKS END

AU141328 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- Final talks between the delegations of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Bulgarian Fatherland Front were held yesterday at the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. The delegations were headed by Marin Cetinic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Pencho Kubadinski, president of the Fatherland Front National Council and member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

It was noted in the talks that during the visit of the Fatherland Front delegation to our country a detailed and open exchange of opinions had taken place on the activities of the two organizations, their mutual connections, as well as on relations between the two countries, including the questions about which well-known differences exist.

As it was stressed, these talks contributed to becoming better acquainted with the other side's attitudes on the world situation, the internal situations in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, as well as on the state of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Both sides emphasized the importance of developing friendly cooperation between the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front and expressed readiness to further develop and widen it by using new forms and injecting new substance to it.

Pencho Kubadinski invited the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference to visit Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The Fatherland Front delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, laid a wreath on President Tito's tomb and signed the memorial book.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES SOUTH AFRICAN MOVEMENT GROUP

AU141335 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Talks with a delegation of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, a South African liberation movement, headed by Chairman John Niati Pokela were held yesterday at the SAWPY Federal Conference. Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Federal Conference Presidium, informed his guests of the Yugoslav views on the present situation in international relations, especially on the role of the nonaligned policy and Nonaligned Movement.

After a detailed report delivered by Chairman Pokela on the liberation movement activities and the situation in South Africa the talks continued on questions of bilateral cooperation. In this connection our side gave full support to the South African people in their struggle to eliminate the apartheid system.

STAMBOLIC INVITES YASIR 'ARAFAT TO VISIT SFRY

GF151842 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Palestinian News Agency WAFA has reported that Petar Stabolic, president of Yugoslavia, has invited Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to visit Yugoslavia. WAFA said that Anton Lah, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Tunis, conveyed this invitation to the Palestinian leader when he met with him yesterday.

Meanwhile, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar received a letter from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on the recent developments in the Middle East. The letter was delivered to Brother Abu 'Ammar by the Soviet ambassador to Tunisia.

Brother Abu 'Ammar is now in Morocco. Upon his arrival in Fes he went to Ifram to meet with Moroccan King Hassan. In a predeparture statement he made in Tunis, Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said he intends to brief the Moroccan king on the PLO's view on the task of the seven-member delegation to the UN permanent member-states.

FOOD SHIPPED TO KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES IN THAILAND

AU151536 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] -- Sixteen tons of food sent as aid by the Yugoslav Red Cross organization through the UN high commissioner's office for refugees were distributed recently in three refugee camps in Thailand to refugees from Kampuchea.

SOVIET TANKERS BRING 202,000 TONS OF OIL

AU151[illegible]39 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 82 p 12

[G.M. report]

[Text] Omisalj, 13 Oct -- Three tankers containing 202,000 tons of crude oil from the Soviet Union arrived today at the oil terminal of the Yugoslav oil pipeline on the island of KRK. About 95,000 tons of black gold will be transferred through the pipeline to the Bosanski Brod oil refinery, while the remaining 107,000 tons will be dispatched to the Pancevo refinery.

This year 4.1 million tons of crude oil have flowed through Yugoslav oil pipelines to inland oil refineries, not counting the shipment brought today by the tankers Ivan Timosyan, Otto Grotewohl and Marshal Vasilevskiy.

FEC PROPOSES ECONOMIC MEASURES TO ASSEMBLY

LD151000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of both chambers of the Yugoslav Assembly today, Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, introduced the proposals for laws which the Federal Executive Council has presented to the assembly under emergency procedure, together with urgent economic policy measures which it has undertaken itself.

Srebric told the delegates of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly that the measures and laws relate, above all, to more effective promotion and encouragement of exports, more rational use of foreign currency resources and savings in all kinds of energy. They are aimed at contributing to overcoming acute economic difficulties by the end of the year and creating conditions for a more complete realization of the economic stabilization policy next year.

The May report from the Federal Executive Council on the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan pointed out, first and foremost, the serious deterioration in our economic situation at the start of this year. Despite measures and activities undertaken, this tendency is continuing. Overall domestic consumption tends to maintain a certain real growth and is greatly out of step with material possibilities. Import limitations threaten the continuity of economic activity. Shortages in the market have not been eliminated seriously. The growth in exports was slack and is tending to remain at last year's level. This causes an almost insuperable balance of payments problems. The only good sign is the significant growth in agricultural production, which must be used as fully as possible to overcome material difficulties, especially balance of payments problems.

Great efforts have been made to maintain the foreign liquidity of the banks and the country as a whole. We have proceeded and continue to proceed from the fact that foreign liquidity is a vital prerequisite for the renewal of foreign credits aimed at increasing production, especially production for export, as well as for coordinating supply and demand in the most sensitive parts of the domestic market. However, the expected financial support from abroad for our economy's efforts at adapting has been lacking. Individual financial circles abroad from which financial support was expected on the basis of relations up to now were waiting to see whether we could survive the peaks of this year's foreign currency problem. For them the partnership proposals of some of our banks in order to gain more favorable conditions in repaying obligations were a cause for concern, and this made our efforts at maintaining foreign liquidity even more difficult precisely at the expense of our economy's adaptations.

Sometimes information spread at the speed of light about the short-term tardiness of some of our banks, as well as tendentious news about our entering upon a so-called reprogramming of all foreign debts. The fact that the rise in interest rates represented a particular blow against our foreign liquidity was ignored. Our working class and all working people should know that this year we shall be paying about $2 billion to other countries on the basis of interest and that we have already paid off the greater part.

The policy of high interest rates in international financial relations is dangerous. It is as if it is forgotten that the main debtors are developing countries which account for one third of mankind living a semistarved existence. The increasing of interest rates on previously contracted debts is a precedent, although it is based on contractual relations. The continuation of this policy would quickly lead to a deep world economic crisis in which not even the economically most developed countries would be spared. Naturally, the more developed a country is, the more severe the consequences of economic crisis.

Srebric then said that said that all this demonstrates that in overcoming balance of payments difficulties we must rely much more on our own production potential and our own material possibilities, even at the expense of a fall in the standard of living. Our working class and all working people are ready to pay even this price, if it is needed for our economic and political independence, as long as the burden is distributed among all according to material possibilities. We have at our disposal forces of production that are capable of overcoming balance of payments difficulties in even the most difficult conditions.

Discussing the urgency of the measures aimed at increasing exports, the Federal Executive Council judged that we must wage a more active policy on the exchange rate of the dinar. The current disparity in favor of domestic prices is considerable and discourages exports. Organizations of associated labor do not have sufficient income-based interest in increasing exports. In many instances the need for foreign currency and social pressure encourage them to export.

However, Srebric added, the policy of a realistic exchange rate for the dinar lies not only in changing the exchange rate so as to bring export prices into line with domestic prices and so to create income-based interest in exports, but also in using the exchange rate to ensure the necessary pressure of world prices on domestic prices. We have not taken sufficient account of this type of effect caused by the exchange rate of the dinar, and it is essential in every goods and money economy which is not developing autarchically. Thus we have not succeeded in controlling rises in domestic prices, which has constantly created this disparity at the expense of exporters.

The maintenance of a realistic exchange rate for the dinar without a rapid fall necessarily calls for correct measures limiting domestic consumption in general. This summer's intervention laws were insufficient. It turned out that we made a mistake in not limiting the growth of personal incomes and bringing them into structural dependence on the growth of [word indistinct] income, including introducing essential sanctions against organizations of associated labor that run at a loss as a result of various subjective weaknesses.

The Federal Executive Council has adopted measures which should stimulate exports rapidly. First of all, it is a question of freer imports of raw materials and production materials for production exclusively aimed at exports. The limit on the right to have foreign currency in associated labor, which came into force after the adoption of the law on the conditions and method of disposing of and using convertible foreign currency in payments to other countries and on debts to other countries in 1982 and which gives priority to fixed and guaranteed obligations in order to maintain the country's foreign liquidity, also affects active exports. This makes both production for export and the very process of exporting more difficult.

Active exports that earn net foreign exchange and income are also not able to produce foreign exchange conditions in their operations. With the proposed decision on the conditions for the import of raw materials and other production materials needed for the production of goods for exports which are being paid with convertible foreign exchange, the barrier concerning the shortage of foreign exchange becomes smaller for active exports. Such producers are also becoming more capable, as far as foreign exchange is concerned, of importing without problems production materials on credit on the basis of this year's decision by the Federal Executive Council. This directly and indirectly contributes to the strengthening of the entire foreign liquidity. We expect that capable organizations of associated labor will quickly use these possibilities for increasing their production and exports.

Exports should also be stimulated by wider use of compensatory deals in foreign trade, finishing and improving goods for export and so forth. All these deals directly contribute to the stimulation of growth in production and larger exports. Compensatory deals, which are approved in certain conditions in order not to threaten regular exports, must above all become an instrument of supplying goods in short supply to the domestic market. Many such deals have already been concluded by now, Srebric said.

Apart from increasing exports, the overcoming of difficulties in the balance of payments necessarily requires very rigorous saving on all foreign exchange expediture, Srebric emphasized. If it is necessary to economize on the import of production materials, thus limiting the workers' possibilities to earn income and personal earnings, then all other foreign exchange expenditure must also be subject to a tighter regime, including all official travel abroad which should be limited to the lowest necessary level. I am convinced that the choice of such economic-political measures will be easily understood by every citizen.

In connection with the need to use foreign exchange in the most economic manner possible, there have recently been rumors saying that our state will take foreign exchange away from citizens. Such rumors are not only incorrect but are also directed against the stability of our country. They are launched by some foreign exchange speculators who do not care about finding a certain way out of the economic difficulties in which we live.

I categorically declare that the Federal Executive Council never had this intention either during the preparation of or when undertaking measures to strengthen the country's foreign liquidity, Srebric stressed. Any sensible person can easily understand that taking foreign exchange away from the citizens would have no result, that it would endanger their material security and that it would provoke just discontent.

The Federal Executive Council considers that all citizens should contribute according to their possibilities to the strengthening of our country's foreign liquidity, that is, to the overcoming of difficulties in the balance of payments which can threaten our economic life, and I firmly believe in their readiness to do so. On this basis and in this sense the Federal Executive Council introduced the necessary temporary measures to discourage foreign travel. A special provision introduces a deposit in dinars which increases with the number of journeys. The dinar deposit has nothing to do with the foreign exchange available to the citizens. They use their foreign exchange on the foreign exchange accounts and savings books in accordance with the valid legal provisions and state guarantee. Our citizens who are temporarily employed abroad continue to enjoy the same privileges while keeping their foreign currency in our banks' accounts and for their use at home. This concerns the system of allowances which is attractive to the workers temporarily employed abroad and should not therefore be changed.

Within the framework of measures for a more rational use of foreign exchange it is also necessary to change the provision concerning investment projects abroad. At present, social practice is very varied: Some organizations of associated labor pay part of the personal income in foreign exchange, others the full amount. Such practice is untenable. It is necessary that the personal incomes of the people employed at construction sites abroad are also subject to the criteria stipulated in the Law on Associated Labor, taking into account different conditions of their work and other circumstances.

The proposed law on foreign currency exchange and circulation of foreign currency in the country will more precisely regulate the purchase of foreign currency from foreigners and from our citizens. In spite of legal provisions, the present social practice is chaotic. In recent years, the private handling of foreign money, which is not allowed in any other country, has become very developed in our country. This handling is causing great damage, and not only to foreign exchange. It has become a source of enrichment without work, especially after the otherwise justified agreement between the banks of the introduction of stimulation as regards the purchase of foreign currency.

A considerable amount of foreign currency from foreign tourism and remittances by workers temporarily employed abroad and emigrants finds its way into private pockets, mostly the pockets of people with doubtful occupations. Speculation has become so widespread that individuals illegally take foreign currency abroad in order to exchange it for devalued dinars which they then bring back. The present situation is a reason for legal prosecution of private handling of foreign currency and a special law has been proposed in this respect, Srebric said.

At present, Srebric continued, our most difficult problem is the energy problem. We knew about the pending crisis of electrical energy much earlier because of slow construction and commissioning of electroengineering capacities. The slowed-down modernization of existing coal mines and the construction of new coal mines, with the exception of those within the framework of thermoelectric power stations, brought about a constant shortage of coal. This autumn, more so than last year, we have not only a shortage of electrical energy and coal but also an insufficient import of oil and oil products, for reasons which I will mention later. According to estimates, in the last quarter of this year the difference between the energy we need and the energy we have is relatively big and on the whole amounts to almost 10 percent.

In this situation solutions can and should be sought, not only in the field of the maximum possible increase in available resources but also in the extremely economical use of all forms of energy. Only in this way can we bring energy consumption into line with available resources and avoid grave energy disruptions.

The Federal Executive Council has recently proposed, undertaken or provided the initiative for about 20 measures and actions aimed at bringing consumption into line with available sources of energy in as painless a way as possible. Many activities are in progress aimed at achieving the highest possible increase in energy resources, especially in the organizations of associated labor which produce energy.

A major movement is in progress among coal mines in nearly all parts of the country with the aim of producing the biggest possible quantity of coal before winter sets in. This devotion on the part of the miners is certain to contribute to the efforts to alleviate the coal shortage. Proposals have been made for an urgent study of ways of providing material incentives for these efforts. Steps have also been taken to obtain, in the form of compensation transactions, additional quantities from abroad.

The problem of oil remains the most difficult one, Srebric noted. Imported quantities may vary and we must therefore base consumption on reliable sources.

Although efforts are being made to ensure greater quantities of energy, the Federal Executive Council believes that keeping consumption down is vital. Saving energy can be an efficient way of keeping consumption in line with available energy only if this approach is not based on coercion but develops into a normal way of behavior by every consumer -- industrial or final.

Because of the need to save electricity the Federal Executive Council has decided to introduce the second stage of restrictions on consumption throughout the country. However, not even this degree of solidarity will be sufficient to overcome the discrepancy between demand and supply of electricity. Consequently, an initiative has been taken to conclude as speedily as possible a contract between the appropriate organs of the republics and provinces on introducing a higher degree of solidarity. This agreement will not have the magic power to ensure greater quantities of energy, but it may express readiness for uniform behavior in society and may create the conditions necessary, in the interest of all, to prevent a halt above all in the production of goods for export.

The discrepancy between disposal quantities of oil derivatives and their consumption is very pronounced. The degree to which consumption is satisfied can vary perceptibly according to the real possibilities for importing oil. Consumption cannot ensure such instability without disruption.

In this situation, the Federal Executive Council has first of all decided in favor of introducing coupons as a way of regulating petrol consumption. A basically similar solution is being proposed for regulating diesel fuel consumption. With the introduction of coupons, permitted consumption of gasoline will be limited to only 40 liters per vehicle each month.

This quantity can be guaranteed, Srebric stressed. The Federal Executive Council is aware of all the shortcomings inherent in the introduction of coupons as consumption regulators. Gas coupons are certain not to meet with enthusiasm because the level of restriction is a rigorous one. But gasoline consumers must understand that in the conditions created by the shortage it is much more important to ensure the necessary material conditions for harvesting agricultural crops and carrying out the autumn sowing. The introduction of coupons represents an energy measure outside the framework of economy based on the balance between goods and money. We are compelled to introduce an administrative mechanism in the functioning of the market, which will not fail to be accompanied by negative phenomena.

The introduction of these measures at the federal level for the purpose of keeping down the consumption of oil derivatives does not mean there is nothing left to be done at the republican and provincial levels. On the contrary, the effectiveness of these measures in the broadest social practice, which should be reflected in the most painless way of overcoming the energy deficit, presupposes the broadest possible well-organized activity in the republics and provinces. First of all, the introduction of Gas coupons calls for a high degree of readiness on the part of local and other forms of public transportation to ensure regular travel to and from work, especially during the winter period. Further, the necessary priority must be secured for agriculture with regard to the consumption of diesel oil. The coming year must inherit a successful harvest and autumn sowing. Finally, economy in the consumption of mazut should be organized in the most suitable manner and should extend to every consumer. Linear restrictions [linearno ogranicnje] do not represent a good solution. In general, all the economy measures which the noticeable shortage has now imposed on us should make it possible, to the highest possible degree, to avoid any harmful effect on the course of social production and creation of incomes within the framework of the functioning of society. I particularly wish to stress that in the process of applying energy saving measures it is necessary to completely protect and safeguard the dynamism of the production of goods for export. In this way, instead of a passive adaptation to energy difficulties which are not short-term in character we shall place ourselves in an active position which will enable us to open up the prospect for overcoming them, Srebric explained.

The Federal Executive Council has decided immediately submit through regular procedure a draft law on the taxation of mazut users. The aim of this bill is to speed up the process of substituting mazut with domestic sources of energy, something which the economically developed countries undertook immediately after the outbreak of the oil crisis and which they have already ended. Although there is a tendency toward reduced consumption. The consumption of mazut is relatively high and amounts to almost 6 million tons. This consumption has many negative consequences and is, above all, one of the structural causes of our country's difficulties as regards balance of payments. Contrary to behavior in the economically developed countries, in our country in recent years mazut has begun to be used also by many consumers in the field of consumer production which technologically and economically could use coal. Their progressive taxation would exert economic pressure in favor of substitution and would secure some funds for the financing of a faster development of corresponding coal production. This law should come into effect at the beginning of 1983.

Srebric then said that apart from intensive work on the solution of problems of foreign liquidity, measures to speed up exports and measures to save energy, the Federal Executive Council and federal organs are now speedily working on promoting monetary and credit policy, as well as the creation of conditions for the necessary normalization of relations between demand and supply on the domestic market, especially as regards vital products for daily consumption by the population. A deeper insight into relations between supply and demand and the use of credits undoubtedly and above all shows the extraordinary complexity of the problem of liquidity, solution of which -- although long-term -- does not bear delay. We are undoubtedly in the phase of necessary financial consolidation of many organizations of associated labor in order to affirm financial discipline and to make the monetary system and the monetary and credit policy efficacious.

Overcoming the exceptionally difficult problem of liquidity demands above all a quick change in social attitudes toward losses and business operations by self-managers and toward financing current production. The socialization of losses has led to a lack of responsibility on the part of organizations of associated labor, and especially management organs with regard to poor results or failures in business operations and development. This also leads indirectly to toleration of widespread anti-market practices which have many forms and which create difficulties in increasing exports. The organizations of associated labor must bear greater consequences if they operate at a loss. In this respect, the sociopolitical communities do not live up to their responsibilities if they protect the protagonists of losses from the application of legal provisions.

Many associated labor organizations neglect current financing and exert constant pressure on the banks to obtain credit regardless of interest rates. In our country the interest rates have almost lost all their regulating role, and this is the reason for increased contract obligations which are often erroneously qualified as external burdens on the economy. The limitation of investment through the introduction of obligatory participation has also contributed to this in recent years. The intention was good but instead of limiting unrealistic investment ambitions it emptied business funds. The Federal Executive Council will in the shortest possible time propose a change in this provision. The system must always give priority to the financing of current production rather than to the financing of investments, Srebric said.

The application of the law on the conditions and manner of disposal and employment of convertible foreign currency as regards payments abroad and indebtedness abroad in 1982, that is the so-called "little foreign exchange law," and the law on securing foreign exchange for the payment of imported oil, oil derivatives and coking coal from convertible areas in 1982, that is the so-called "oil law," as well as the acquisition of foreign exchange for the financing of the functions of the federation are meeting many difficulties. As a result the necessary foreign exchange is not being secured on the basis of these provisions. This concerns the oil law more than the little foreign exchange law.

The short application of the little foreign exchange law has justified its existence as a temporary measure. Its most important provisions are certainly the priority given to fixed and guaranteed liabilities payable abroad and the obligation of the organizations of associated labor to have their bills for the export of goods and services settled by foreign partners in the shortest possible time. Apart from this, the little foreign exchange law provided the basis for solutions which enable the National Bank of Yugoslavia to intervene for the good of the deficit in the balance of payments of the republic and provinces from an unidentified foreign exchange income. This law also more efficaciously limited indebtedness abroad.

However the application of the "little foreign exchange law" is based on the agreement between the Federal Executive Council and the republican and provincial executive councils which determines linear foreign exchange obligations of the self-managing subjects. Together with obligations under the oil law and obligations for financing the federation's functions the total obligations amount to 58.8 percent. This is a very high level of linear obligations which creates many difficulties, and affects most organizations of associated labor which import production material in order to produce for export. The obligations of associating foreign exchange for intervention concerning the payment of fixed and guaranteed liabilities abroad have not been differentiated in good time in the republics and provinces. We have been too hard-pressed by the worry of foreign liquidity and by threats by some foreign banks in case our business banks fall behind, so that we have not found the best mechanism to operate the little foreign exchange law which was in fact adopted to efficaciously preserve the country's foreign liquidity.

In conclusion, referring to the character of the adopted measures, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council said that above all the gravity of the economic situation demands the fastest possible procedure. By postponing efforts to change the negative tendencies we would have exposed ourselves to the danger of chaotic phenomenon. This especially applies to more efficacious stimulation of exports and to saving energy.

The most important result of the adopted measures should be the stimulation of the organizations of associated labor to achieve by the end of the year such results in their business operations and especially in exports that we shall be able in the forthcoming year to make the first step toward the necessary profound changes in the economy and entire economic life, Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said in conclusion.

ADMIRAL MAMULA ADDRESSES DEFENSE CONFERENCE

AU132125 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA No 2255 in Serbo-Croatian 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Report on speech by Adm Branko Mamula, Federal secretary for national defense, at "The Consultative Meeting on Training the Armed Forces and Preparing the Society for Defense" in Belgrade on 22 September]

[Text] Outlining his views on the questions discussed at the 2-day consultative meeting, Admiral Mamula, at the beginning of his speech, pointed out the obligation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and other defense structures in further elaborating the system of training and defense preparations in the society. Recalling that these obligations emanate from the law on national defense, the federal secretary for national defense emphasized that it is the duty of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to work out the foundations of that system and especially the plans and programs for all those structures which are preparing for all-people's defense and social self-protection. It is on the basis of these foundations, plans and programs that, within all structures involved, the appropriate directions and manuals must now be prepared if this has not yet been done. In addition to that, it is very important to precisely, definitely and finally determine within the system who is responsible for what and to further continue to coordinate and perfect the regulations, programs and plans concerning defense preparations in the economy, the health services, the information and propaganda activities, transport, telecommunications and so forth. All this requires even more effectively organized work, greater efforts and intensified responsibility because these are the prerequisites for quality and even better results in training men and preparing the society for defense.

Training Cadres For All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection

Calling attention to the many existing objective opportunities for gradually transferring certain obligations of the Yugoslav People's Army in defense training and preparations to other structures in the society, the federal secretary advocated the idea of devoting greater attention in the future than thus far to the schooling of cadres for defense. The fact is, the federal secretary believes, that, by increasing the number of people who would attend the course of the school of national defense, the civil defense course and the all-people's defense and social self-protection courses, it would be possible to even more successfully train the leading cadres and other individuals who concern themselves with defense affairs. Greater importance should be attached to this kind of schooling: It should be more widely organized; it should be provided with the appropriate programs which, on the basis of our past experiences, would be the most suitable for training these cadres. Everything that has become obsolete must be eliminated from these programs. The demands of the people attending the courses are increasingly great -- that is, the level of their preliminary knowledge obtained in various ways and mostly through practice is increasingly high. All the necessary cadre and material possibilities exist for solving this problem and sufficient time can also be insured to regularly carry out such programs.

Bearing in mind the qualification of these people and the level of knowledge with which they come to these courses, it is necessary to clearly determine the goals which are expected from their schooling. According to the federal secretary, it is also necessary to examine the question of which cadres should be called to this kind of schooling and what the republics and provinces can do in this respect, because there is an objective need for the largest possible number of people to pass through the defense courses. New people are constantly coming and constantly assuming new duties in our system of collective leadership. The duties are directly oriented to defense in sociopolitical communities and work organizations. In addition to that, there are a large number of people who, by virtue of their political positions, must assume responsibility for defense. They must receive appropriate education to be able to successfully discharge that responsibility.

Admiral Mamula also spoke about the cadres who are studying at the faculties for national defense and in this connection pointed out that a way should be found to place all these experts in the appropriate positions for which they have been educated. The secretariats for national defense must take care to insure that these people will not be "lost," that is, that in the situation which now exists in the society, they will not find themselves in inappropriate work positions. For it is precisely these people who must be engaged in defense tasks at all levels ranging from the work organization, commune, province and republic and their national defense organs to the specialized institutions.

On Engaging Pensioned and Reserve Military Officers

The federal secretary for national defense called attention to a number of pensioned military officers who, as professional cadres, have been insufficiently used for many defense tasks (in preparing the youth and the sociopolitical and local communities, in the work of the reserve military officers and their professional training and so forth.) Many of these people live especially in our major urban centers and they should be engaged to a greater extent especially because they themselves want to be active. Many of them are already working in sociopolitical communities and organizations and making their unselfish contribution to the communities in which they live. Admiral Mamula considers the organization of their work as one of our major tasks in further preparing the society for defense.

At the consultative meeting a great deal was said about the reserve military officers and their activities and training. Speaking about that, the federal secretary emphasized that even more should be done for their training. In the same manner, their engagement in the society's defense preparations should be stimulated to a greater extent with promotions to higher ranks, commendations, decorations and other measures. The appropriate regulations for some measures of this kind already exist, but they should be constantly perfected and supplemented.

Having outlined his views on the professional military training of reserve military officers within organizations of the federation of reserve military officers, that is, outside the Yugoslav People's Army, and having requested that the appropriate organs of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the general staff examine this problem in order to find the most acceptable solutions, the federal secretary spoke at length about the obligations of the reserve military officers in the society's defense preparations. The fact is that in the territorial defense system and in all other defense structures, these people are performing very important tasks, ranging from work in local communities to work in the organs and leaderships of communal and higher sociopolitical communities. However, the reserve military officers can only be engaged for these tasks if they have been appropriately qualified for them. They can obtain these appropriate qualifications by attending the courses organized by the army or by attending the courses which would be conducted by the pensioned military officers in local communities.

A Word or Two About Material Support for Training Civilian Structures

Pointing out that the training centers for the civilian structures are very important, Admiral Mamula said that these centers should be of a universal character to be able to provide the necessary training conditions for all, or at least a majority of, defense structures. Even greater efforts must be made for this purpose even though the assistance of the Yugoslav People's Army so far has not been lacking in this respect. There is a possibility for making the necessary improvements in and providing additional equipment to the garrisons and centers of the Yugoslav People's Army to enable them to train, at their target ranges, military training grounds and laboratories all those civilian structures which lack the necessary material possibilities for organizing their training on their own (civil defense and others). These tasks and relations should be finally and precisely defined to determine who provides services to whom, and when and by whom certain installations are used and so forth. Thus, in view of the shortage of funds experienced by the society, there is no need to build new installations, and the existing facilities must be utilized to the maximum possible extent. Because the army is especially interested in the training of the youth, the federal secretary thinks that it is a good idea that training centers should be developed in a majority of secondary school centers. These centers would be beneficial in many ways for the schools and the training of the youth as well as for other defense structures.

Efforts To Even Further Improve Training in the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense

Proceeding from the fact that the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defense represent a military force which, as a result of the high level of its combat readiness, is capable of performing even the most complex tasks under extraordinary conditions and in war, the federal secretary stressed that the training of the armed forces and the preparations of other structures for all-people's defense represent our constant activity in which we should never be satisfied with what has been achieved.

Advocating this kind of attitude for all those who are responsible for training the reserve personnel of the armed forces, the federal secretary pointed out that we should further continue to make maximum efforts to ensure that the exercises which we organize are fully efficient and well prepared and that they fulfill all their predetermined goals. It is in this connection that the sociopolitical communities and organizations must participate -- in an even more organized manner and more frequently than until now -- in preparing training and especially in preparing exercises. This includes not only the joint exercises of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense in which the sociopolitical communities participate with their civilian structures. It also includes the exercises in which only one unit of the Yugoslav People's Army or of the territorial defense takes part and in which several problems must be perceived -- that is, problems such as the speed of mobilization, the modernity of the call-up service, transport problems, response and so forth. The army must not only include them in all of these activities but must also enable them to actively participate and to assume -- to a greater extent than until now -- a part of the obligations and responsibilities which they have in the entire preparations of the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense. The sociopolitical and especially defense structures in the sociopolitical communities at all levels should carefully follow and thoroughly analyze all major and most important exercises in their communal assemblies and determine their own tasks and obligations on the basis of these exercises.

To insure more complete, better and more responsible training of command officers and of staffs and units, it is necessary to continue to implement more persistently than until now the conclusions on reducing administration, especially among the troops, in order to enable the troop officers to concern themselves with their basic tasks. The results of this action should be regularly analyzed.

The federal secretary also emphasized that greater attention should be devoted to troop officers and to further perfecting them as well as to the "flow" of rank officers from higher command units to troop service to insure that these officers stay in troop service for longer periods and contribute with their extensive experience to enriching the training and the quality of its conduct. We must even more boldly solve the problem of circulating the cadres between the schools and the troops and vice versa something which benefits both the troops and innovation in training. The army cadres should also move from territorial defense to the Yugoslav People's Army and from the army to territorial defense because in this way it is possible to transfer experience successfully. This certainly also applies to the officers who work in the sociopolitical communities and their specialized structures and organs and who have gained there an enormous experience in training and organizing the society for defense and self-protection.

Admiral Mamula also briefly discussed the problem of training the officers in schools and the problems of leadership and command especially as regards the officers who directly and mostly work with people. In the future also, the greatest attention must be devoted to these problems.

Concluding his speech, the federal secretary said that the army should continue to build [its facilities] with its own forces as much as possible, that work should be carried out jointly with the people whenever that is possible, that assistance should be extended to the society and that the greatest possible attention should be devoted to the standard of living of our soldiers and officers.

SLOVENE DAILY REPORTS ON KONCAR RESIGNATION

AU131515 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 2 Oct 82 p 18

[Valdo Slamberger article: "The Background to a Resignation: The League of Communists Cannot Be a Federation of Business Organizations"]

[Excerpts] The event of the last day of the 12th LCY Congress, when Rade Koncar, 40-year-old delegate of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of New Belgrade, threatened to resign unless his amendments to the LCY Statute were adopted, reached its concluding stage recently: The City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, after 7 hours of discussion, accepted the resignation of Rade Koncar, who stepped down from his functions in the League of Communists city organization, and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia agreed with the positions of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade and noted that Rade Koncar insisted on a unitarian and centralist organization of the LCY. We may expect the final act soon, for Rade Koncar also announced his resignation as president of the managing board of Jugobrod.

What is the basic disagreement between the positions of the communists of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of New Belgrade -- the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade noted that the way Rade Koncar advocated them, it was a case of personal vanguardism and leaderism -- and the LCY Statute? At first glance the difference in organization proposed by New Belgrade is really such that it would contribute to a greater efficiency of the League of Communists in associated labor. However, if we look more closely at what permanent organizational forms of the League of Communists in working and composite organizations and large systems would mean, we can first note that they are opposed to a basic provision of the LCY Statute.

The LCY Statute also provides that various forms of ideopolitical linking and action organization -- such as consultations, conferences (on specific subjects and on specific problems) gatherings, seminars, working groups, consultative and informative meetings -- may be set up in work organizations, composite organizations of associated labor and integration systems for the purpose of discussing and harmonizing views of common significance; all this may be done with the cooperation or at the instigation of the League of Communists organs in a commune, a province, a republic or the LCY.

(In Slovenia, for instance, conferences were held at the instigation of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia on the problems of money management, the construction industry and science; following the decision of the third session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, there will be action conferences of communists in energy, forestry and the timber industry and in farming, a conference on the problem of school reform is being prepared and so forth.)

In a nutshell, there are many forms through which communists in basic organizations, in work organizations and beyond may exchange opinions and experiences, harmonize their positions, achieve ideological unity and ready themselves for unity in action.

The Party Would "Land" in Banks

At the same time Edvard Kardelj warned at the 11th LCY Congress in 1978 that an incessant struggle is necessary against the vestiges of the old society, which now manifest themselves in the form of bureaucracy and technocracy not only in associated labor organizations and state organs but also in individual organs and organizations of the League of Communists.

Much Misunderstanding to Start With

Despite all the arguments presented at the congresses and despite the bad practical experiences, thoughts about a permanent organizational form were still present in the heads of many League of Communists members in Slovenia even after the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the 11th LCY Congress. They were present particularly in those communities which rested content when the factory councils or committees of the League of Communists were the beginning and the end of all party activities, frequently under a pronounced influence of the managing workers in work organizations and in composite organizations of associated labor, which is to say they were an appendage of technocracy, as Edvard Kardelj put it. It was particularly hard in those basic organizations which met once or twice a year and eventually discussed the decisions of higher level leaderships. The members in these organizations were convinced that they showed their adherence to the party and its views by the simple fact of attending a meeting of a basic organization.

Matters improved only when the basic organizations stood on their own feet and when the communists in them realized that the old ways cannot continue, that the party cannot be hitched to the cart of economic practicism, that communists cannot hide behind party authority but must stand up among the masses with knowledge and the strength of arguments and struggle for progressive positions in the political system.

Numerous Statute Forms of Communists' Accords

It is obvious that matters are not ideal and that in some communities the basic organizations of the League of Communists have remained tied up with the managing organs, and in some places the communal leaderships cannot break away from the organs of authority. This does not mean, however, that we could consent to the old unitarian party and the onesided views advocated by Rade Koncar on behalf of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of New Belgrade. His proposal of a production principle in the League of Communists would most certainly merely strengthen the pressure by the technocratic structures on the policy and activities of the League of Communists. A false dilemma is involved, too: whether the power of bureaucracy or that of technocracy should be ensured in the LCY, or whether a battle is fought for the power and prevalence of bureaucracy within the state organization, or for the power and prevalence of technocracy within the associated labor organizations.

In either case, the leading role of the workers class and the statutary role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists and of their members is pushed into the background. The production principle which is still advocated by Rade Koncar also contains a denial of the constitutional role of the peoples and nationalities, the republics and provinces, which are the foundation of the revolutionary and unified organization of the leading ideopolitical force of Yugoslavia's workers class. Therefore, Rade Koncar remained isolated at the 12th LCY Congress. Therefore,the delegates adopted articles 47 and 48 of the statute without amendments and thus imposed the obligation on all the communists to consistently take into account and implement the numerous statutary agreed forms of mutual accords and harmonization of views that are of common interest to League of Communists members in associated labor organizations for the ideopolitical unity and great efficiency of actions.

ASSEMBLY COMMISSION TO CONTROL SECURITY SERVICE

AU151457 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] (TANJUG) -- As is envisaged, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will adopt at one of its next sessions a decision on forming a commission for controlling the State Security Service. The president and members of the commission, altogether five persons, will be elected from among the delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

As is planned, the commission will check into the legality of work of the administrative organs which perform the tasks of state security. Special care will be taken to see that the freedoms, rights and duties of man and citizen as laid down by the SFRY Constitution and the law, as well as the rights and duties of the organizations of associated labor and other organizations and communities will be respected. The methods and means which the State Security Service uses in performing the tasks in its field of activity will be monitored with attention. The official heading the State Security Service is obliged to provide all information and data important for its work to the commission.

The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with the SFRY Constitution, is "responsible" for controlling the work of the State Security Service and, accordingly, also for forming the commission. In accordance with this, the commission for controlling the work of the State Security Service will be formed as a working body of the Federal Chamber.

LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST NATIONALISM TO INCREASE

AU172034 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] The federal public prosecutor's office is preparing instructions, according to which all cases of assault and battery, damage to property, violent behavior and other pressures involving a nationalist aspect and those directed against the foundations of our system will be considered, without exception, criminal acts with a political content.

Namely, all forms of violent behavior which in normal circumstances are treated as violations of the law must be considered political crime if they involve pressure aimed at achieving emigration. This was stated. By Milos Bakic, federal public prosecutor, in a conversation with a TANJUG journalist. He emphasized the action of the Serbian public prosecutor's office aimed at suppressing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and added that the aim of this action is to establish the reasons for emigration. Speaking about economic crime, which has quadrupled in the last decade, the federal public prosecutor stressed that the link between economic and political crime is evident to such an extent that the public prosecutors treat both forms of crime with equal attentiveness. The public condemnation of this phenomenon, Bakic stressed, helps the prosecuting organs to a great extent in suppressing this phenomenon.